IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE MONEYED CLASSES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No 56,148.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in .. 14 DAYS.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

The abovementioned improved transit will commence from 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Alma with	Tons.
1914				
3rd Jan	SALSETTE ..	6900	MACEDONIA	10500
10th "	DELTA ...	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MOLTAN	10500
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MARMORA ...	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MOLDAVIA ...	10500
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MONGOLIA ...	10500
29th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE ..	6900	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	544 or	445	891 or	742-8
To LONDON	627 or	523	1045 or	732

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers. Tons. Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia .6722 C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ...5106 Wm. Kelso	..16th Jan.
Castalia ...6388 G. Mitchell	..31st Jan.
Elysia ....6368 J. A. Coverley	.25th Feb.
Massilia ...5091 J. Thomson	..13th Mar.
Olympia ..5124 J. Kinnaird	..25th Mar.
Circassia....6722 C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	. 7th April.
Scindia ..5106 Wm. Kelso	..21st April.
Castalia ...6388 G. Mitchell	..1st May.
Elysia ....6368 J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez.....	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said.....	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.....	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 695	957
Bombay to New York	„ 941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is found to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

I INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via
Lunga	2,185	Mon. 29th Dec.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M.
Kola	1,205	Tours. 1st Jan.	9 a.m.	†C.M.
Lunga	2,185	Friday 2nd Jan.	2 p.m.	direct.

* Porebandar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEIL.

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 1st January, calling at Muscat, Bussire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Wednesday, the 31st December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3206	Thursday 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 22nd „
†Pundua	3395	„ 5th Feb
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 19th „

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th December, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To sail on 1914
Caledonien	4140	Fabre	11th Feb.
Armand Behic	6385	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6373	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Caledonien	4140	Bongain	3rd June
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	„ 891	743	405
To London (single)	„ 630	523	270
Do. (return)	„ 990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Lower Rod Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia	6200	X	13th Jan.
Porto Said	6331	Mollo	10th Feb
A Steamer	6000	X	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th „

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS

	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	185
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590 Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ...	„ „	791,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—35, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu	San Francisco.
Calcutta	Shanghai	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai „ Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

YULETIDE CLAIM.

From this day and to the end of December there will be a DISCOUNT of 20 per cent., or

RUPEES	2	IN EVERY	10
„	4	„ „	20
„	10	„ „	50
„	20	„ „	100

OF ALL MARCKS' JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE AND SOLID CUT GLASS PURCHASED FOR CASH.

The largest stock of desirable and most welcome Christmas and New Year gifts in Bombay marked in plain figures.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	„ „
Chester	125o	„ „
Devoe's	125o	„ „
Monkey	125o	„ „

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

ORDERS FOR

THE NEW YEAR

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES
OF
CHOCOLATES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s.s. "NIPPON" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 7.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from 17A, Altamount Road to CANADA BUILDINGS, Fort (entrance from Home Street), from 1st January, 1914.

D. M. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., LTD., beg to notify that they are REMOVING TO BUDRI MAHAL, 217 and 219 Hornby Road, Bombay, and business will be carried on there from December 28th, 1913. The new premises are next to Messrs. Evans and Fraser, and opposite The Singer Sewing Machine Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 31st instant and 1st proximo, Any days being a Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1913.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge he importunate question of quantity. The neggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

X'MAS & NEW YEAR
CARDS
of varieties from 1 anna to Rs. 5 each.
Collin's and Lett's Pocket
and Office
DIARIES
from annas 6 and upwards.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
DEALERS in STATIONERY, DRAWING, and PAINTING MATERIALS, SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, etc.
KANTA BUILDING, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
*H printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
9⅝ 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
*H printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
SPECIAL SEASON
SPECIAL SEASON
PICTURE SHOW
PICTURE SHOW
ONLY FOR NINE DAYS
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT.
All nights including Sundays,
3 SHOWS
6-15 to 7-30 P.M. 7-45 to 9 P.M. 10 to 11-15
TO-NIGHT, TO-MORROW & NIGHTS FOLLOWING.
FAMOUS BATTLES OF NAPOLEON

Excitement is roused to the highest pitch by this Marvellous War Film. Wonderful Scenes of Battle that are overpoweringly realistic and create the utmost amazement in the beholder Taken on the actual Battlefields and executed by the largest concourse of military people everseen on a Battlefield.....3660

Besides this famous subject, there will be shown other subjects which are instructive, amusing and funny. Full return of money paid at the Box Office guaranteed.

Prices:—Rs. 2 Orchestra Stalls, Re. 1 Stalls, Re. 1 Dress Circle, Annas 8 Balcony, and Annas 4 Gallery. Children-Half price; Soldiers in uniform-Half price to Belcony only.

Tram cars available at Girgaum and Charni Road Corners; also Taxi Autos, and Victorias available at the doors of the theatre at close of the shows.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

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The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.
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31st July, " .....Rs. 52,00,000
30th December " .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London
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For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Rs 14 per inch.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer B oemfonteen 2,958 tons Captain T. A. R. Purcell, which arrived here on Friday from New York, November 16, via Karachi brought a cargo of Kerosine oil and general.

The French mail steamer Armind Behic, 3,564 tons, Captain Rosati which arrived here on Friday from Marseilles December 10, brought a general cargo and passengers. She sailed on Saturday for Naumease, via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, December 16, via Colombo, with a cargo of rice and general.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Queen Eugenie 2,801 tons, Captain R. J. Legg, sailed on Saturday for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

The steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captain J. F. Lyons, sailed on Saturday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels 2,932 tons, Captain J Metz, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Sangola, 3,348 tons, Captain P. A. Milne sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived here on Saturday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H. M. S. Swiftsure ..Comdr ..Royal Navy R A Nugent. Flagship
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill ..... R Navy
R I S S Hardinge ..Comdr...Hamilton ...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 27

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham .....P & O Co
Begonia...2346 Hawse .....
Bleamoor .....2403 Blakat .....T M & Co
Baron Ardrossan ...2770 Reid .....K N & Co
Blake .....2294 Hill..... A Yule & Co
Bance .....3714 Garwood .....P & O Co
Bombay Maru...3398 Tovawa...Banoeck .....N Y Kaisha
Blaamfontein .....2958 Purcell .....
Clan Mackintosh...3643 Linnox ..J Finlay&Co
City of Corinth..3773 Gordon .....K N C
China.....4151 Tocque .....P & O C
Don of Ogil ...3516 Jarvis .....T M & Co
Euphorbia 2444 Steven .....
Eir .....2748 Marousen.....W & A G & Co
Errington Court.....2782 Lewis .....
Gujarat .....2467 Blackmore .....
Gell a .....849 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Hessineo .....934 Fanning...T Morrison & Co
Inverness.....2401 Venus .....
Itauro.....3262 Chadley .....M M & Co
India .....4193 Talbot.....P & O Co
Invercross.....2410 Venus .....W & A G & Co
Itonus .....3401 Fizcott .....
Itinda .....2397 McClelland.....M M Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah...Jed T M & Co
Kander .....1865 S mith ...Jeddah...W M K
Kasara .....504 King .....M M & Co
Kela .....810 Denne .....M M & Co
Kalibia .....3149 Stewart .....M M & Co
Nipon .....4015 Franovich... ...A L S N Co
Ocean.....2160 Christiansen .....
Orsolo .....28 5 Chiesa .....Venice S N Co
Punjaa .....2126 Hancock .....M M & Co
Rysebirgen.....2305 Barger.....
Rydal Hall.....2139 Leavir .....K N & Co
Taiyabi .....1041 Kaso .....A M Jivanji & Co
Umballa...3426 Sparrow .....M M & Co
Weissenfels...2488 Klattenhoff...W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Desc.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	27-12 ..	J Finlay & Co
B Vassilefs Constantino		Glentyles	Port Said	29-12	Rolli Bros.
D&E Seistan	2711	Forbes	2-1-14		M M&Co
F Colaba	3390	Ross	Antwerp	1-1-14	M M & Co
K Assaye	4359	Coldwell	China		P & O Co
M Spitzbei	3543	Kropmer	Hull		N F... W & A G & Co
N Cressington Court	2716	Barcham	Philadelphia	30-12	W & AG & C o

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cairnhill ..3103 Mordee ...W & A G & Co
2 Circassia ...4325 Osborne ...Liverpool ... W & A G A Co
4 Athamas ..2476 Zarlies ..Hull..27-12 ..... T M & Co
5 Rabenfels.....2802 Suni ..W & A G & Co
5 Garryvale...2455 McClore.....Middlesbro ... 28-12 ..W & A G & Co
8 Semiramis .....2553 Pavisich ...Trieste ... 1-1-14 ..A L S N Co
9 Ozarda...3037 Mills...Antwerp...MM& Co
10 & 11 Devanha...4785 Hicky...Shanghai... P & O Co

H W P D

Saraswati.....443 Ebram ..Repg ...Bo S N Co
Irrawadi .....780 Goolam.....Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Bloemfontein	Purcell.....	N YorkNov 16
27	Umballa	Sparrow ..	R'goon Dec 16
	Linga	Cutbush ...	KarachiDec 25

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
27	Persia	Bradshaw...	London
	QueenEugenie	Legg	Baltimore
	Imani	Lyons	Genoa
	Sangola	Milne	Calcutta, &c
	Armino Behic	Rosati	Naumease, &c
28	Trantenfels ..	Metz	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Silverdale, (to arrive) for Hamburg &c.
Steamer Banca, for China &c.
Steamer China, for China &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Nevasa", left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 22nd instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Neuralia", left Port Said on the morning of the 24th instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Chantala", arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 24th instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Chyebassa", left Port Said on the evening of the 25th instant. The same Co.'s steamer "Nevasa", passed Lisbon on the evening of the 25th instant.

The Anchor Line's steamer "Olympia," Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of December 25.

The Ellerman Line's steamer "City of Poona," outward bound, sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of Jan. 7

The Ellerman Line's steamer "City of Chester," outward bound, sailed from Port Said and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of Jan. 7

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—21 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 60 bales wool, M. Ramjidas ; 1 bale cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 150 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros. ; 107 bales wool, J. M. Dama; 30 bales goat hairs, C Paraj and Co ; 1 case woollen carpets, John E Minnett ; 100 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co ; 8 bales cow hides, N Kassom ; 20,000 cwts bone meal, 40 bales wool T. Karu Hollings Hurst and Co , 40 cwts old cab tyres John E Minnett ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 15 bales wool, A and R Graham and Co ; 170 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, B Harbhum, 100 cwts kajoo kernals, R Damji and Co ; 1002 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 300 bales wool, M Oomersay ; 25 bales cotton fly, Padee and Co ; 70 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 18 bales wool, D Gamirchand.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales cotton, Dwadkar and Co ; 78 bales wool, The Bombay and Co ; 1,193 cwts linseed cakes, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co ; 9580 cwts myrabollams P Mathooradas and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, D Bomanji and Co; 200 cwts fennelseed, T Morrison and Co ; 150 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 11 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co ; 150 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co ; 2,000 cwts jinjillyseed S Coovarji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—7 bales cotton yarn. W H Brady and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—4999 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—165 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Rydal Hall s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLS.

Circassia s—450 cwts bhoysing, R Kanjibhoy and Co ; 60 cwts apricott seed, R Jivandas and Co ; 100 cwts gum stibemum, J Narbheram and Co ; 2 cases silk and cotton piece goods, Kahn and Kahn ; 990 cwts linseed, 201 mustard seed, 75 cwts jinjiilyseed, John Fachiri and Co.

Silverdale s—13,000 cwts, groundnuts. 500 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,00 cwts rapeseed, 5,000 cwts linseed, 4,500 cwts groundants L Dreyfus anc Co ; 100 cwts. groundnuts, H Maganlal

Rydal Hall s—2970 cwts groundnuts, 990 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 4500 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL,

Rinalds s—14,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Athamas s—2000 cwts cottonseed K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Seisten s—406 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 1 pot rosaoil, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rabenfels s—2000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2001 cwts jinjilly seed, John Fachiri and Co ; 2000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co ; 53 bales savri cotton, 155 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros ; 4000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co ; 16 bales savri cotton, 2 bales cotton, W Welf and sons.

Colaba—1,500 tons mangenesscore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,001 cwts groundunts, John Fachiri and Co ; 6,000 cwts Jinjillyseed, 10,000 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trautenfels—53 bales cotton, 153 bales cotton fly; Solomon Bros ; 55 bales cotton waste 17 bales cotton fly, N Motee ; 70 cwts Kapoorkachree, R Jivandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis—2 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1940 cwts jinjilly seed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 60 cwts animal guts Ad Mayer ; 118 bales cotton, 2,800 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Semiramis s—20 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR BOURGAS.

Semiramis s—15 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR POR SAID (FOR ORDERS).

Vasilefs Constantinos s—9,997 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—8,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed 2,000 cwts castersced K Devchand and Co ; 4004 cwts linseed, C Boggianos and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Cairnhill s—650 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; Ralli Brcs.

Kalibia s—100 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co; 1100 bales cotton, M Amercy and Co; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Bombay Maru s—3000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, E Ebrahim and Co; 455 cwts hides fleshings, Bessho and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 800 bales cotton G G Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Cairnhill s—550 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 90 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Cairnhill s—850 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Cairnhill s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Kalibia s—500 baicesotton, N M K Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—7 cwts ghee W Assoowala.

Devanha s—105 cwts mirabolums, 75 cwts gum arabic, P Jethabhoy; 45 cwts gum bhicabok, A H Mawji and Co; 2 cases perfumeryoil N M A Poonwalla; 100 bales cotton twist, M Amersey and Co; 3 cwts genda hrns, M H E Ellias; 37 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina 10 cwts sharkfins 2 cwts fishmaws ; H Mahomed and Sons; 43 cwts sharkpins, 2 cwts fishmaws, Vishram Ooka; 50 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 32 cwts buffalo pickers, L Hirj ebhoy; 19 cases curry powder, M M Poonjaji and Co; 22 cwts sharkfins; E Mohamed; 75 cwts jardaloo, 50 cwts khism is, 70 cwts sena leaves, 37 cwts kadoo drugs K Moolji.

FOR S HANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and o; 25 bales cotton twist, A E J Abraham.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 27.

Steamer Bombay Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha—150 casks cement, 80 cases clocks, 477 cases refined camphor, 250 cases cassia, 20 cases medicine, 51 bundles galangal, 42 cases glass beads, 148 cases glass bottles, 46 cases glass mirrors, 22 cases lamp glass, 108 cases glass bangles, 3,765 bags white rice, 105 cases gum benjamine, 153 bags gambier, 615 bundles rattans, 12 bags cubebs, 7 cases brushes, 20 bundles copper plates, 16 cases paper, 825 bags sago flour, 325 bags green beans 61 cases provisions, 50 bundles 30 bales staraniseed, 4 cases toilet soap, 1,133 bags betelnuts, 44 bags, nutmegs, 17 bags white pepper, 2 cases 8 half chests tea, 30 bales 120 cases cases cotton yarn, 144 bales 23 packages 528 cases cotton goods, 24 bags silk, 3 cases silk goods, 79 cases 22 bales yarn, 1 case umbrellas, 250 bundles sandal wood, 40 bags damar batu, 5 cases perfumery, 41 cases umbrellas furniture.

Steamer Hellas from Bankok Agents F F Campbell and Co :—10 bundles, 5 cases raw silk, 2,054 pieces wagon beards, 22 pieces yang squares, 2,039 pieces yang sleepers, 1,022 pieces teak planks, 933 pieces teak squares, 61,962 piece, 7,324 bundles teak scantlings, 43 pieces posts.

Inverness from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co :—5,725 tons coal.

Steamer Risberjen from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co : —5,575 tons coal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, December 29th 1913

1419. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Parade for "A" and "G" Coy. for Tuesday the 30th instant is cancelled.

1420. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "G" Company Recruits on Saturday afternoon the 3rd January for Table A. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 1-35 p.m. and 2-50 p.m.

1421. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be held on Monday the 5th January 1914 at 7 p.m. at Head-Quarters, Council Road.

1422. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1423. Roll Books.—All Company Parade Roll Books to be returned to Head-Quarters immediately.

(Sd.) R. E. A. ELLIOTT, Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will take place on the Cooperage on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of January 1914. A Cup will be given for the Volunteer Championship of Bombay. Entries close on 1st of January 1914, programme can be seen at Head-Quarters.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	27	m 10 42	36 3
		11 52 a	29 9
Sun	28	m 11 27	26 4
Mon.....	29	m 0 31	29 9
		0 10 a	26 2
Tues ...	30	m 1 7	29 5
		0 52 a	25 11
Wed.....	31	m 1 40	28 10
		1 33 a	25 7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	December	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	27	m 5 9	19 9
		4 44 a	14 11
Sun	28	m 5 53	19 4
		5 26 a	15 2
Mon ...	29	m 6 34	19 1
		6 5 a	15 8
Tues ...	30	m 7 13	18 11
		6 40 a	16 5
Wed.....	31	m 7 51	18 11
		7 12 a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27 (Saturday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 10m.
28 (Sunday)	do 7h. 10m.	do 6h. 11m.
29 (Monday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 11m.
30 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 11m.
31 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 11m.	do 6h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Dec. 27th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m. ; First Quarter, Jan. 4th, 6h. 39·1m. p.m ; Full moon, 12th, 10h. 39·0m. a.m. ; Perigee, 15th, 11·7h. m. ; Last Quarter, 19th. 5h. 59·8m. a.m.

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats

and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

DEATH.

WHITTLE.—At "The Leas," Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, on 26th December, 1913. Alfred Thomas Whittle, C.I.E., cotton merchant, aged 80 years. Interred at Sewree Cemetery on 27th December.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Expr ss ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2ndand 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the string band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

A CARTMAN'S DEATH.

SANDWICHED BETWEEN WIRE ROPE AND HIS CART.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, by Dr. Nunan, Deputy Coroner, on the body of a cart-driver named Sawalia Rama, who was killed on Friday, by being pressed between the bars of a railway gate and his cart.

The evidence showed that the cart was being driven by the deceased along Tank Bunder-road and was approaching the level-crossing of the Port Trust Railway. The crossing has no gate, but the gateman is provided with a wire rope to be stretched across the road when a train is about to pass. When the deceased's cart came up the rope had been fastened, but the bullocks rushed up and passed under the rope and the driver was caught between the rope and the firewood with which his cart was loaded, and was pinned between them. Bystanders came up and released the man, but it was found that he was dead.

The verdict of the jury was that death was due to internal injuries received by being pressed between the wire-rope and the load of firewood in his cart.

FOEIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect,	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Guayaquil in Ecuador are subject to Censorship (28-12-13).

Teheran route restored (28-12-13).

Both Ceylon wires Interrupted 5-15 one wire right 14-20 (25-12-13).

Icilma Hair Powder

For dull, dusty or greasy hair

When wetting is inconvenient or undesirable, use Icilma Hair Powder, the popular English dry shampoo. No trouble and no risk—the powder brushes out quite easily, leaving the hair bright and beautiful. Cannot harm the most delicate hair or sensitive scalp.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

[1st Sunday after Christmas.]

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street 7 a. m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Hardwood in A. flat. Hymns 62, 58, 319, 558; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E.—Anthem "Bethlehem."—Gounod. Hymns 69, 60, 62. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C.E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aikman Wilson. 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion ; 8-30 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 5-15 p. m. Sunday School; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Holy Communion and Sermon at 11 a.m. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p. m. Rev. Arthur French of the S. P. G. will preach. Collection for the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplain, Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. United Service, 9-30 a. m., Evening Service at 6-30 p.m., Collection for the Additional Clergy Society. Psalm 130 (Martyrdom), Hymns 438, 429, 306.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. R MacOmish, M.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m,. 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur, Chaplain, Rev. Daniel Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Saundays 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.'—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m. Bible Class for Adults open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p. m.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynecology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

DIAMOND JUBILEE

WASHING COMPANY.

DRY-CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

CLEANING, Dyeing and general Laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this.

We claim that we at least have kept pace with the times. Our experience, coupled with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants—collar and shirt finishing machinery,—electric, and gas irons—and finishing cones, etc.,—has enabled us to satisfy the most fastidious tastes. Try us and be convinced. Price list on application.

SHOW ROOMS

2-14, HAMAM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

Roll up

some sweet, fresh, moist tobacco into "A.G." Cigarette Paper and then—*then* see if you don't prefer the cigarettes you make yourself to the ones you buy ready-made. But insist on "A.G." Cigarette Paper.

A.G. Cigarette Paper Sold Everywhere.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

:POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Cl

MARKET REPORT.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports	...	50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Exports to Continent	...	45,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York	...	12·40
Future	Mar...	12·21—1
"	May...	12·16—2
Spot closing tone		—Steady.
Futures closing tone	...	do.

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and advanced early on favorable cables, later declined on foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	12 11-16
Future	Mar...	12·49—6
"	May...	12·61—6
Futures closing tone		..Steady.

Markets closed on Thursday and Friday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market

opened for spot—	...	Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future	...	Steady
Do. for East Indian	...	do.
Total Day's sales	...	8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export	...	500
Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	6,000
Coconada Fair Red O.I.F. London	...	5 5-8
Coconada Ginned " "	...	...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·85
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 13-16d.
Good Bengal	...	5 3-16
F. G. Bengal	...	5 5-16
Fine Bengal	...	5 7-16
Good Madras Western London.		5 7-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool & I. F.	...	6 1-8 Steady
Goo Mayalla Yarns	...	10 7-8
40's Male Twist (Bannermills).		11
Welt 54 American	...	12 3-8
Welt 60 Egyptian	...	18 3-8
Welt 32's do	...	13
Twist 36 do	...	10 5-8
Twist 42 do	...	11 5-8
Twist American 60	...	16 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60	...	17 1-4
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21 1-4
Tone Fine Yarns	...	Quiet.
Tone of Coarse Yarns	...	do
General Tone of Yarns Market		do
Mid-American at Liverpool—		7·02+11

Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool. plus

Dec.-Jan.	...	6·67+4
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·69+5
Feb.-Mar.	...	6·72+6
Mar.-Apl.	...	6·74+6
Apl.-May	...	6·74+7
May-June	...	6·73+6
June-July	...	6·71+7
July-Aug.	...	6·68+7
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·58+7

Manchester, Dec. 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Steady and moderate. Demand closed till Monday.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...		Sellers Dec.-Jan.— Ldn 47 3 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)		Dec-Jan.— Dankirk ... 48 3 "
Do. La Plata ...		Dec.-Jan.— Hamburg ... 44 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...		Steady.
Do. Tendency of the Market—		do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...		Dec.—£25-0-0
do "		Feb.-Mar— £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...		.....
Do. River Plate exports ...		.....
Poppyseed Canal ...		Dec.-Jan. Sellers —Dankirk ... 62 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.		Steady
Expessed Calcutta Brown Canal		Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 48 "
Do, Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship		Dec.-Jan—Antwerp ... 54 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship		Dec.-Jan—Antwerp ... 54 6 "
Do, Feroscpore usual bold		.....
Do. Jamba Red—	...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.—		Steady
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels,		Dec,-Jan—Half... £6-11-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—		Steady

LONDON, Dec. 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi		Dec.-Jan—London— 37 6
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...		Dec-Jan London— Nominal
Wheat, Club No. 2...		Dec-Jan London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi...		Nov.-Dec—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close.		Steady
Do. South AustralianJan-Feb 26		
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs		Jan.-Feb. No sellers
Do. do Tone of Market at close ...	...	.....
Do. Red Graded American per central—		March... 7 2 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 24.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta	Value. Dec....11 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta	Jan.-March...11 3 "
JavaSugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Dec....11 1 "
JavaSugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Jan.-March...11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Dec....12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Jan.-March...12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Dec...12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Jan.-March...12 4 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet.
Special Feature ...	...Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£54	0 5
" Best English Selected.	£57	0 5
" Brasiers ...	...£78	1 5
" Tone of Market	...	Steady
Hard Spelter ...	...£18	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£173	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6 13-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O, B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	11 5-9

LONDON, Dec. 24.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	...	26 11-16
Silver 2 Months	...	26 11-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—		Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market		China buying
Rentes 3 p. c.... ex. div...		£ 58 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div....		£ 72 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....		£ 85 1-4
Sterling loan ...	...	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...		£ 74
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...		£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz. Sh ...		77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	...	...
Closing Tone of Finance Market	...	...
Bank of England Rate of Discount	...	5 p cent.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	...	25·34
Berlin cheques on London Mks	...	20·49 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dis	...	.....
Interest day to day loans		4 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans	...	4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	...	4 13-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	...	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months		4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months		4 1-2

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday, Dec. 11 :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	763,760	1,034,960
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ..	535,930	910,570
American def'd Spinners for the week...	430,000	518,000
American into sight for the week	594,000	614,000
American into sight for the season... ...	7,943,000	7,894,000
Receipts at American Ports	5,656,000	5,865,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,427,000	5,646,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,161,000	4,740,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton...	489,000	427,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	160,000	49,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	476,000	327,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	141,000	103,000

The prices for Mid. American Current Month during the week are as follows: Dec. 5th 6. 98½, 6th. 6.94½, 8th 6.94½. 9th 6.98½, 10th 6.98 and to-day at noon 6.94—Spot Mid American being quoted Dec. 6th 7.33, 6th 7.23, 8th 7.28 9th 7, 7.23, 10th 7.29 and to-day 7-24.

Prices alround both for the Raw material, Yarns and Cloth keep very steady and generally it may be said that our market shows a better tone. There can be no question now that all the available cotton will be needed, but unless demand improves, there is not likely to be any pinch and therefore no justification for forcing up values. If the Lancashire mills are taking less of the raw material than last year the other mills of the world are taking more and the figures are rather interesting. The distribution of American Cotton to Spinners this season up to last week-end was 4,800,000 Bales as against 4,445,000 last year—American Spinners have taken 266,000 Bales more, Continental 44,000 Bales more, Japan and Mexico 78,003 Bales more with Great Britan 33,000 Bales less than last year.

Of new business of any weight there is very little to be had nor can anything fresh be written about things—stocks at the importing markets still stand in the way and the position was aptly summed up by a Manchester paper this week which said that of the markets generally anything new would not be true and anything true not new.

The census Bureau issued its sixth Ginning report of the season last Monday which showed that up to November 30th there had been 12,081,000 Bales ginned as against 11,855,000 in the corresponding period last year, 12,817,000 in 1911 and 10,140,000 in 1910. These figures were rather larger than expected but have not had much effect on the market. The crop this year certainly has been early and there is a falling off in the "receipts at ports" figures now setting in.

From the Board of Trade returns issued during the week it is shown that the shipments of Cotton Goods still keep very heavy and both India and China show increases on last year. The Cotton Yarn exports have also increased but there is a striking decrease in the importation of raw cotton to this country, the value of the Cotton imported during November being returned as to £11,776,921 which shows a decrease of £1,042,500 against the corresponding month last year, a significant fact that all is not as well as it might be with the cotton trade here at the moment. It can, however, now be taken as certain that the year 1913 will show fresh high records in British foreign trade as the total for the eleven months now past already exceeds all previous years with the exception of last year and when the December figures are added, last years' figures will undoubtedly be exceeded.

The Alexandria Produce Association have confirmed their estimate of the present Egyptian Crop of 7,000,000 Cantars which is more than half a million cantars less than last years deficiency which is bound to be felt.

PREMIER AND INCOME-TAX.

In his speech at Manchester Mr. Asquith made the following significent reference to the income tax.

"I am growingly of opinion," is that the time has come for a complete re-examination in all directions, both downwards and upwards, of the whole system of exemption, of abatement, and of graduation, which has grown up in the most haphazard fashion, and which might well be replaced by provisions which would make the tax both wider and more equitable in its incidence, and more productive in its yield." He hastened to add, however, that he gave this only as his own opinion, and at this stage, at any rate, it must not be regarded as binding upon anyone else.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,08,00,000	6,07,288	500	1,589	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,226	100	80	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	50	62½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank l'd ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£5	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	73	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	d 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2 050,000	$125	£30	34	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,0 ,000	5,38,125	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A k £375,000B	£415,000	£30,105		£21½ £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	61	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,88,153	10,00,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6¼	6⅝
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.c.	135
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	109
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	127.

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	27
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	26

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Manufg and Weavin Co.	Kanchoreelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	780	140	62·5	53·5	61·5	4	n
Bombay Flour and O Mill Co, Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld ...	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	230	39,232	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14-5	700	1,380	3,318-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 250	1,830	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Cresent Mill Co. Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	107½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills C Ld	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,48,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	S. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	405	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-8	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon &Co	18,50,000	10,00,000d	13,37,009	33,65,653	500	705	9412-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 c. d.	7,036-7-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	980 x. d.	33016 4-2	17	10	13	30	...
Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,03,500	...	60,76,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,700	...	25	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	940	267-4-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	140	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	800	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-8 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld.	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	29,22,368		60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d.	270	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	20,00,000	22,65,799	250	305	4,245	...	7	4 1-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000q	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	475 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patack & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,223-14-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dahlia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patack and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-4-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,506 6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khangam Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	29513-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld.	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	3,46,845	1,40,000	6,000	...	60	17½	2997-7-11	...	2	2	2	...
Badnam Pile & Co. Ld.	.....	3,50,000	...	3,50,000 on 1-4-1913	...	70	91½	...	8	10	10	10	...
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	Smetham Byrne & Co. Church Gate Street.	1,83,200	...	19,000	...	500	400	...	5	5	5	5	5
Central India Mining Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,00,000q	2,98,000	19,15,000	19,25,000	10	25	2,512	35	30	30	20	...
Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld.	Allum, Bharucha & Co.	51,500	...	h	500	50	300	...	20	25	30	40	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld,	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	1,57,200 80,000	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New	levg	...	...	7 0
Josts Fans Supply and Engineering Co. Ld.	Josts Fans S. and E. Co. Ld.	2,00,000	...	20,000	100	100 i 400 j	...	1,945	12		9	10	...
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld.	R. Paterson Brown	1,50,000	...	4,18,73,540-9-4	50	50	500	...	18½	20	20		Div. yearly
Thacker and Co. ...	J. R. S. Worrall.	75,000	...	200,2110-12-0	—	50	210	...	25	25	25	30	34 p.c.
Thacker and Co. ...	.....	10,00,000	...	5,07 97-4-1	...	520	495	1,277-6	6	6	3	4½	...
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons and Co,	2,01,00,000	60,00,000	...	...	Fully paid	467	35,000	6	6		...	...
Shivrajpur Syndicate. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co,	5,02,000q	...	79,000	66,000	10	2 ½	4,952	...	...	10	10	...
The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	15,00,000	...	11,09,572-14-10	...	250	440	8,203-5-2	...	...	6	18	...

a Preference Share Capital Rs. 6,00,000 ; Rs. 8,00,000 Total Capital. b Rs. 2,89,820 Depreciation. c 6 of Dividend Fund Rs. 3,06,000 d Rs. 5,00,000 only called up. e Depreciation of machinery and other accounts Rs. 15,25,000. f Rs. 75 per share for six months ended 31st Dec. 1912, Dividend for 30th June 1913, is to be declared hereafter, g Ord. Rs. 4,71,100, Pref. Rs. 6,44 800. Total Rs. 11,15,900. Life Assurance Fund Rs. 63,31,43810-8, Guarantee Assurance Fund Rs. 1,43,720-15-8, Shareholders Bonus Fund Rs. 35,059-0-11. Investment Reserve Fund Rs. 1,65,276-13-0. i On one thousand shares. j On two thousand shares. k Half year ending 31st December 1912 Adinterim-Dividend at Rs. 45 per share. l Building Depreciation Fund Rs 44,000. Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,70,698-5-11 Reserve Fund 90,000, Equalization of Dividend Fund Rs. 75,000. m Land Rs. 61,010-9-10. Building and Tank Rs. 3,54,961-10-0, Buildings, Extension Rs. 1,09,135-7-2, Machinery Accessories, &c Rs. 10,61,518-12-2. n will be out in October, 1913. o Year ended June 30 paper Equm. 4 at 250 per quarter shares. p Not declared yet. q in shares of Rs. 10 each.

LORD COWDRAY'S OIL.

SECOND CANCELLED CONCESSION.

Messrs. Pearson and Son (of which firm Lord Cowdray is the head) confirmed, in mail week, a New York statement that the Congress of the Central American Republic of Costa Rica had refused to ratify the oil contract negotiated with the firm.

Though Lord Murray of Elibank, the ex-Liberal Whip, now a partner in Messrs. Pearson's, did not conduct the Costa Rica negotiations, they no doubt formed part of the series of important oil contracts in connection with which Lord Murray was despatched to South America at the end of last year.

A contract was signed by Lord Murray and the Colombian Minister of Public Works, but it encountered such difficulties in the Colombian Congress that Lord Murray withdrew it, owing to the political feeling engendered by the negotiations.

In view of the growing importance of oil as fuel for the Navy, Lord Murray's activities have created a good deal of comment in the United States newspapers which are obsessed by the bogie of a British oil monopoly in South America. The successive failure of the Columbian and Costa Rica contracts raises the question whether the attempt will now be made by interested parties to upset Lord Murray's oil concession in Ecuador, which gives the firm the right to exploit the whole country by sections.

Lord Murray is expected back in England early in the New Year.

Lord Murray, interviewed at Panama, on his way to New York, said :—

"I withdrew from the contract with Colombia owing to the raising of external questions and to the unprecedented state of the parties in the Colombian Congress, although a representative committee of the Chamber had presented a unanimous report in its favour, and public opinion in Bogota was likewise favourable. Another reason for the withdrawal of the contract was the exceptional modifications introduced into the original contract which had prejudiced my negotiations with other Governments.

"I have made it clear on behalf of Lord Cowdray and my other partners, that the future of the contract depends solely on the initiative of the Colombian Government and Congress and not upon ourselves."

GRIEVANCE OVER A FILM.

SIOUX INDIANS AND BATTLE OF WOUNDED KNEE.

The Sioux Indians have been injured and insulted by the moving picture concerns. They have framed a protest, says a message from Minneapolis, at a meeting of which thousands of Sioux were in attendance, a committee of red men is being sent to Washington to protest to the Government against the acceptance as authentic of a cinematograph film of the battle of Wounded Knee, the last battle between the whites and the reds. They allege that the cinematograph people distorted the facts of the battle to such a degree that the prowess of the red men is belittled.

The most serious point to which the Sioux make objection is that in the film battle they are about equal in number to the soldiers; that they are well mounted, armed with army rifles, and are ready for the battle—in fact, that the Indians themselves began the fight. As a matter of fact, say the Indians, the reds numbered less than 400, a large majority of whom were women and children, that they were all on foot during the fight, that most of them had already given up their guns and were therefore defenceless, that what guns they had were old-fashioned muzzle-loaders in a decrepit condition, and that the Indians were not the aggressors.

As for the claim that many survivors of the Wounded Knee battle took part in the moving-picture battle, the Indians say there were no Indian survivors. The Indians were within a hollow square with soldiers on all sides of them. Only one Indian, a lame one, came through without a scratch or got past the line of soldiers. All the others, about 400, were either killed or wounded, mostly killed. At least, in the big grave into which all the dead Indians were thrown, there are more than 350, a majority of whom were women and children. After the shooting began, the little band of Indians was raked by a deadly fire from all directions.

Mr. M. R. Gilmore, curator of the Nebraska State Historical Society, who was present when the films were made, agrees with the Indian version and is indignant over the misrepresentation which will appear in the films.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

The Duchess of Teck, who is staying with Katharine, Duchess of Westminster, at Combermere Abbey, had an accident on Dec. 9, while out with the Cheshire Hounds. Her horse jumped high at a fence under a tree and a bough struck her on the face. Lord Hugh Grosvenor returned with her to the Abbey. The Duchess was medically attended for a cut on the face and shock, but her injuries are not serious.

"POISON NEEDLES."

The Press is much excited says a Washington message over what are called "the poison needle outrages." In the week previous to mail week in Newark, New Jersey, evidence came to the police that several young women had been attacked in theatres and public places with needles drugged in such a way as to make them faint. On the evidence of one of the women a young Latin was arrested. Since then there has been a crop of similar "revelations."

The idea is that, in some way or other, those engaged in the "white slave" traffic spirit away the drugged girls. In medical circles the feasibility of the business is somewhat questioned.

THE PARIS AERO SHOW.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The fifth International Exhibition of Aerial Locomotion was opened in the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees on Dec. 5 by President Poincare.

The central group of stands facing the entrance contains models of the most successful Clement-Bayard airships, together with two monoplanes with extraordinarily short wings. Next comes one engine-room of a 23-ton Astra Torres airship, carefully guarded from close inspection, with two of the four Chenu 250-h. p. engines, which are expected to give a speed of 60 miles an hour.

The Bristol bomb-dropper, which is equipped with Captain Couade's ingenious aiming apparatus, and with an electric lamp signalling appliance placed between the observer and the pilot which might well be adopted by taxicabs, carries 12 torpedo-shaped bombs arranged underneath the body like cartridges in a revolver. To show the difficulty of aiming a bomb, it may be mentioned that from a height of 3,000ft. at a speed of 65 miles an hour in calm air the bomb must be discharged 1,486 ft. before the machine is over the mark. But extraordinarily good shooting appears to have been made with the *camera obscura* sighting apparatus fitted to this machine.

The all-metal "automatic stability" monoplane of de Moreau, with its transparent wings, is shown close to two beautiful Breguets, one a seaplane with spiral spring shock-absorbers, the other a military machine with wireless telegraphy plant in operation. The Blériot exhibit of six machines includes a biplane with its landing chassis reduced to unprecedently low terms and its shock-absorbers enclosed in neat metal tubes. The remainder show no new features of interest.

An entirely new feature, and one which suggests great possibilities, is the section of water-skimmers. These are hydroplanes driven by air propellers. Tissandier shows two of these odd-looking craft. One is a raft-like structure on five pontoons with an 18-cylinder 200-h.p. Gnome engine, which has covered a kilometre at nearly 60 miles an hour, carrying seven persons. The other is a four-seater with an old 60-h.p. Gobron motor-car engine. M. Blériot has a barge-like skimmer driven by a 120-h.p. engine and a four-bladed propeller.

END OF TURKISH RULE IN THE BALKANS.

EXARCH'S ARRIVAL IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Dec. 10

The Exarch Joseph, who has bidden a final farewell to Constantinople, arrived at Sofia on Dec. 10 by special train. The venerable head of the Bulgarian Church was greeted at Philippopolis by the Minister of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs on behalf of the Government, and by the Archbishop of Philippopolis on behalf of the Holy Synod, and was welcomed at the station at Sofia by the King, who kissed his Beatitude's hand and received a kiss on his cheek in return, by the Crown Prince Boris, the Ministerial Council, all the higher ecclesiastical and civil and military authorities, and great crowds of people. The Exarch will, henceforth, reside at the Palace of the Holy Synod here.

The removal of the Bulgar

MARKET REPORT.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports		...50,000 "
Exports to Great Britain		.....
Exports to Continent		...45,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York		... 12·40
Future	Mar...	12·21—1
"	May...	12·16—2
Spot closing tone		...Steady.
Futures closing tone		... do.

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and advanced early on favorable cables, later declined on foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans		... 12 11-16
Future	Mar...	12·49—6
"	May...	12·61—6
Futures closing tone		...Steady.

Markets closed on Thursday and Friday.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market

opened for spot—	... Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future	... Steady
Do. for East Indian	... do.
Total Day's sales	... 8,000 bales
Sales on spec. and export	... 500
Sales of Surats	... .
Total Day's Imports	... 6,000
Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London	... 5 5-8
Coconada Ginned " "	... ...
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9·85
Good Bhownuggar	... 5 13-16d.
Good Bengal	... 5 3-16
F. G. Bengal	... 5 5-16
Fine Bengal	... 5 7-16
Good Madras Western London.	5 7-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool G. I. F.	... ... 6 1-8 Steady
Geo Mayalls Yarns	... 10 7-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11
Weft 54 American	... 12 3/8
Weft 80 Egyptian	... 18 3/8
Weft 32's do	... 18
Twist 36 do	... 10 5-8
Twist 42 do	... 11 5/8
Twist American 62	... 16 1-4
Twist Egyptian 60	... 17 1/4
Twist Egyptian 80	... 21 1/4
Tone Fine Yarns	... Quiet.
Tone of Coarse Yarns	... do
General Tone of Yarns Market	do
Mid-American at Liverpool—	7·02+11

Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool, plus

Dec.-Jan.	...	... 6·67+4
Jan.-Feb.	...	... 6·69+5
Feb.-Mar.	...	... 6·72+6
Mar.-Apl.	...	... 6·74+6
Apl.-May	...	... 6·74+7
May-June	...	... 6·73+6
June-July	...	... 6·71+7
July-Aug.	...	... 6·68+7
Aug.-Sept.	...	... 6·65+7

Manchester, Dec. 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market:—Steady and moderate. Demand closed till Monday.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...	Sellers Dec.-Jan.— Ldn 47 3 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs)	Dec-Jan.— Dunkirk ... 48 3 "
Do. La Plata ...	Dec.-Jan— Hamburg ... 44 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Steady.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...	Dec.—£25-0-0
do ...	Feb.-Mar— £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...	Dec.-Jan. Sellers —Dunkirk ... 63 "
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal	Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp 48 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship	Dec.-Jan—Antwerp ... 54 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship	Dec.-Jan—Antwerp ... 54 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red—	... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—	Steady
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels.	Dec.-Jan—Half... £6-11-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—	Steady

LONDON, Dec. 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi	Dec.-Jan—London— 37 6
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...	Dec-Jan London— Nominal
Wheat. Club No. 2...	Dec-Jan London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi...	Nov.-Dec—London— do
Do. Tone of market at close.	Steady
Do. South Australian	Jan-Feb 36
Do. Rosario Santa Fe 62 lbs	Jan.-Feb. No sellers
Do. do Tone of Market at close	.....
Do. Red Graded American per cental—	March... 7 2 3-8

LONDON, Dec. 24.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta	Value. Dec....11 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F., Calcutta	Jan.-March...11 3 "
JavaSugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Dec....11 1 "
JavaSugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	Jan.-March...11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Dec....12 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta	Jan.-March...12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Dec...12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi	Jan.-March...12 4 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market ...	Quiet.
Special Feature ...	...Unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£64	0 5
" Best English Selected.	£67	0 5
" Braziers ...	...£78	1 5
" Tone of Market	... Steady	
Hard Spelter ...	...£18	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£173	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6 13-16
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B Liverpool	... ...	11 5-0

LONDON, Dec. 24.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 26 11-16
Silver 2 Months	... 26 11-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	..China buying
Reutes 3 p. c.... ex. div...	£ 84 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div...	£ 72 1-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 85 1-4
Sterling loan ...	...£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 74
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz. Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... .
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p. cent.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·34
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20·49 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dls ...	... .
Interest day to day loans	4 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 4 13-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-2

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday, Dec. 11 :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	783,760	1,034,960
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ..	535,330	910,370
American def'd Spinners for the week...	490,000	518,000
American into sight for the week	594,000	614,000
American into sight for the season...	7,943,000	7,894,000
Receipts at American Ports	5,656,000	5,865,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,427,000	5,646,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,161,000	4,740,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton...	489,000	427,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat)	160,000	49,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	476,000	327,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	141,000	133,000

The prices for Mid. American Current Month during the week are as follows: Dec. 5th 6. 98½, 6th. 6.94½, 8th 6.94½, 9th 6.98½, 10th 6.98 and to-day at noon 6.94—Spot Mid American being quoted Dec. 6th 7.33, 6th 7.23, 8th 7.28 9th 7, 7.23, 10th 7.29 and to-day 7-24.

Prices alround both for the Raw material, Yarns and Cloth keep very steady and generally it may be said that our market shows a better tone. There can be no question now that all the available cotton will be needed, but unless demand improves, there is not likely to be any pinch and therefore no justification for forcing up values. If the Lancashire mills are taking less of the raw material than last year the other mills of the world are taking more and the figures are rather interesting. The distribution of American Cotton to Spinners this season up to last week-end was 4,800,000 Bales as against 4,445,000 last year—American Spinners have taken 266,000 Bales more, Continental 44,000 Bales more, Japan and Mexico 78,003 Bales more with Great Britan 33,000 Bales less than last year.

Of new business of any weight there is very little to be had nor can anything fresh be written about things—stocks at the importing markets still stand in the way and the position was aptly summed up by a Manchester paper this week which said that of the markets generally anything new would not be true and anything true not new.

The census Bureau issued its sixth Ginning report of the season last Monday which showed that up to November 30th there had been 12,081,000 Bales ginned as against 11,855,000 in the corresponding period last year, 12,817,000 in 1911 and 10,140,000 in 1910. These figures were rather larger than expected but have not had much effect on the market. The crop this year certainly has been early and there is a falling off in the "receipts at ports" figures now setting in.

From the Board of Trade returns issued during the week it is shown that the shipments of Cotton Goods still keep very heavy and both India and China show increases on last year. The Cotton Yarn exports have also increased but there is a striking decrease in the importation of raw cotton to this country, the value of the Cotton imported during November being returned as to £11,776,921 which shows a decrease of £1,042,500 against the corresponding month last year, a significant fact that all is not as well as it might be with the cotton trade here at the moment. It can, however, now be taken as certain that the year 1913 will show fresh high records in British foreign trade as the total for the eleven months now past already exceede all previous years with the exception of last year and when the December figures are added, last years' figures will undoubtedly be exceeded.

The Alexandria Produce Association have confirmed their estimate of the present Egyptian Crop of 7,000,000 Cantars which is more than half a million cantars less than last years deficiency which is bound to be felt.

PREMIER AND INCOME-TAX.

In his speech at Manchester Mr. Asquith made the following significent reference to the income tax.

"I am growingly of opinion," is that the time has come for a complete re-examination in all directions, both downwards and upwards, of the whole system of exemption, of abatement, and of graduation, which has grown up in the most haphazard fashion, and which might well be replaced by provisions which would make the tax both wider and more equitable in its incidence, and more productive in its yield." He hastened to add, however, that he gave this only as his own opinion, and at this stage, at any rate, it must not be regarded as binding upon anyone else.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,288	500	1,580	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon	16,00,000	3,66,000	50,223	100	160	6	6	4½	44	2½d
Bank of India	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	62½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank l'	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	358x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India	£1,200,0 00k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£25	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London	£13 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	27)	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank	£400,000	£15,0 00	£7,993	£4	73	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 00	$2 050,000	$125	£20	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,33,125	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...
Mercantile of India	£187,500 k / £375,000 k	£415,000	£30,105		£12½ / £12½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India	£1,000,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	61)	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National	9,85,153	10,00,000	30,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	... ...	February-July.	6½	685
Amritsar Patty	... ...	March-August.	p.c.	185
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	... ...	January-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	... ...	.....	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100 ...	... ...	.....	4	109
Sind Light Railways Limited	... ...	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co. ...	... ...	April-August.	7½	590
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	... ...	February-August.	5½ p.c.	127.

Name of Company.	Issued Capital.	Number of Shares.	Nominal value	Paid up	Present price
Sara-Sirajganj Ry. Co. Ld...	80 lacs	80,000	100	25	27
Mandra-Bhon Ry. Co. Ld...	27½ lacs	27,500	100	25	26

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c. 62-5	p. c. 53-5	p. c. 61-5	p. c. 4	p. c. n
Ahmedabad mnfg and Weavin Co.	Ranchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	780	140					
Bombay Floured O Mill Co, Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,90,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910x	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutara and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	230	39,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	13,41,030	47,27,875-11-5	700	1,380	3,318-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,37,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,830	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Cresent Mill Co. Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	107½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	800	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills C Ld	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	46,184b	5,10,092)	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	415	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	405	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,83,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,54,000	10,00,000d	19,37,009	33,65,653	500	705	9412-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,325 c. d.	7,036-3	7	5	6½	8½	k ...
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gooculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	980 x. d.	33016 4-2	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,76,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gooculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,700	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	940	267-4-4	10	10	...	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	140	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	800	2,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gooculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-8 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (?).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld.	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	29,22,366		60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d.	270	8,861	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	20,00,000j	22,65,799	250	305	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000q	575	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,000	475 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,223-14-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dahlia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125 •	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-4-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,506 6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khangaon Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	29518-8	...	400	310	143-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld.	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	3,46,845	1,40,000	6,000	...	60	17½	2937-7-11	...	2	2	2	...
Badman Pile & Co. Ld.	.....	3,50,000	...	3,50,000 on 1-4-1913	...	70	91½	...	8	10	10	10	...
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	Smetham Byrne & Co. Church Gate Street.	1,83,200	...	19,000	...	500	400	...	5	5	5	5	5
Central India Mining Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,00,000q	2,98,000	19,15,000	19,25,000	10	25	2,512	35	30	30	20	...
Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld.	Allum, Bharucha & Co.	51,500	...	h	500	50	300	...	20	25	30	40	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	1,57,200 / 80 000	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New	levg	...	...	7 o
Josts Fans Supply and Engineering Co. Ld.	Josts Fans S. and E. Co. Ld.	2,00,000	...	20,000	100	100 i 400 j	...	1,945	12		9	10	...
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld.	R. Paterson Brown	1,50,000	...	4,18,73,540-9-4	50	50	500	...	18½	20	20		Div. yearly
Thacker and Co. ...	J. R. S. Worrall.	75,000	...	200,2110-12-0	...	50	210	...	25	25	25	30	34 p.c.
Thracker and Co. ...	.....	10,00,000	...	5,07 97-4-1	...	520	495	1,277-6	6	6	3	4½	...
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld.	Messrs. Tata Sons and Co,	2,01,00,000	60,00,000	...	...	Fully paid	467	35,000	6	6		...	...
Shivrajpur Syndicate. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co,	5,00,000q	...	79,000	66,000	10	2 ½	4,952	...	...	10	10	...
The Bombay United Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co.	15,00,000	...	11,99,572-14-10	...	250	440	8,303-5-2	...	...	6	16	...

a Preference Share Capital Rs. 6,00,000 ; Rs. 8,00,000 Total Capital. b Rs. 2,89,820 Depreciation. c 8 of Dividend Fund Rs. 3,06,000 d Rs. 5,00,000 only called up. e Depreciation of machinery and other accounts Rs. 15,25,000. f Rs. 75 per share for six months ended 31st Dec. 1912, Dividend for 30th June 1913, is to be declared hereafter, g Ord. Rs. 4,71,100, Pref. Rs. 6,44 800. Total Rs. 11,15,900. Life Assurance Fund Rs. 63,31,43810-8, Guarantee Assurance Fund Rs. 1,43,720-15-8, Shareholders Bonus Fund Rs. 35,059-0-11. Investment Reserve Fund Rs. 1,55,276-13-0. i On one thousand shares. j On two thousand shares. k Half year ending 31st December 1912 Adinterim-Dividend at Rs. 45 per share. l Building Depreciation Fund Rs 44,000. Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,70,698-5-11 Reserve Fund 90,000, Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 75,000. m Land Rs. 61,010-9-10. Building and Tank Rs. 3,54,061-10-0, Suit din, ortension Rs. 1,08,135-7 3, Machinery Accessories, &c Rs. 10,61,518-12-2. an will be out in October, 1913. o Year ended June 30, ppery Enum. 4 of 250 for quarter shares. p Not declared yet. q in shares of Rs. 10 each.

LORD COWDRAY'S OIL.

SECOND CANCELLED CONCESSION.

Messrs. Pearson and Son (of which firm Lord Cowdray is the head) confirmed, in mail week, a New York statement that the Congress of the Central American Republic of Costa Rica had refused to ratify the oil contract negotiated with the firm.

Though Lord Murray of Elibank, the ex-Liberal Whip, now a partner in Messrs. Pearson's, did not conduct the Costa Rica negotiations, they no doubt formed part of the series of important oil contracts in connection with which Lord Murray was despatched to South America at the end of last year.

A contract was signed by Lord Murray and the Colombian Minister of Public Works, but it encountered such difficulties in the Colombian Congress that Lord Murray withdrew it, owing to the political feeling engendered by the negotiations.

In view of the growing importance of oil as fuel for the Navy, Lord Murray's activities have created a good deal of comment in the United States newspapers which are obsessed by the bogie of a British oil monopoly in South America. The successive failure of the Columbian and Costa Rica contracts raises the question whether the attempt will now be made by interested parties to upset Lord Murray's oil concession in Ecuador, which gives the firm the right to exploit the whole country by sections.

Lord Murray is expected back in England early in the New Year.

Lord Murray, interviewed at Panama, on his way to New York, said:—

"I withdrew from the contract with Colombia owing to the raising of external questions and to the unprecedented state of the parties in the Colombian Congress, although a representative committee of the Chamber had presented a unanimous report in its favour, and public opinion in Bogota was likewise favourable. Another reason for the withdrawal of the contract was the exceptional modifications introduced into the original contract which had prejudiced my negotiations with other Governments.

"I have made it clear on behalf of Lord Cowdray and my other partners, that the future of the contract depends solely on the initiative of the Colombian Government and Congress and not upon ourselves."

GRIEVANCE OVER A FILM.

SIOUX INDIANS AND BATTLE OF WOUNDED KNEE.

The Sioux Indians have been injured and insulted by the moving picture concerns. They have framed a protest, says a message from Minneapolis, at a meeting of which thousands of Sioux were in attendance, a committee of red men is being sent to Washington to protest to the Government against the acceptance as authentic of a cinematograph film of the battle of Wounded Knee, the last battle between the whites and the reds. They allege that the cinematograph people distorted the facts of the battle to such a degree that the prowess of the red men is belittled.

The most serious point to which the Sioux make objection is that in the film battle they are about equal in number to the soldiers; that they are well mounted, armed with army rifles, and are ready for the battle—in fact, that the Indians themselves began the fight. As a matter of fact, say the Indians, the reds numbered less than 400, a large majority of whom were women and children, that they were all on foot during the fight, that most of them had already given up their guns and were therefore defenceless, that what guns they had were old-fashioned muzzle-loaders in a decrepit condition, and that the Indians were not the aggressors.

As for the claim that many survivors of the Wounded Knee battle took part in the moving-picture battle, the Indians say there were no Indian survivors. The Indians were within a hollow square with soldiers on all sides of them. Only one Indian, a lame one, came through without a scratch or got past the line of soldiers. All the others, about 400, were either killed or wounded, mostly killed. At least, in the big grave into which all the dead Indians were thrown, there are more than 350, a majority of whom were women and children. After the shooting began, the little band of Indians was raked by a deadly fire from all directions.

Mr. M. R. Gilmore, curator of the Nebraska State Historical Society, who was present when the films were made, agrees with the Indian version and is indignant over the misrepresentation which will appear in the films.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

The Duchess of Teck, who is staying with Katharine, Duchess of Westminster, at Combermere Abbey, had an accident on Dec. 9, while out with the Cheshire Hounds. Her horse jumped high at a fence under a tree and a bough struck her on the face Lord Hugh Grosvenor returned with her to the Abbey. The Duchess was medically attended for a cut on the face and shock, but her injuries are not serious.

"POISON NEEDLES."

The Press is much excited says a Washington message over what are called "the poison needle outrages." In the week previous to mail week in Newark, New Jersey, evidence came to the police that several young women had been attacked in theatres and public places with needles drugged in such a way as to make them faint. On the evidence of one of the women a young Latin was arrested. Since then there has been a crop of similar "revelations."

The idea is that, in some way or other, those engaged in the "white slave" traffic spirit away the drugged girls. In medical circles the feasibility of the business is somewhat questioned.

THE PARIS AERO SHOW.

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The fifth International Exhibition of Aerial Locomotion was opened in the Grand Palais in the Champs Elysees on Dec. 5 by President Poincare.

The central group of stands facing the entrance contains models of the most successful Clement-Bayard airships, together with two monoplanes with extraordinarily short wings. Next comes one engine room of a 23-ton Astra Torres airship, carefully guarded from close inspection, with two of the four Chenu 250-h. p. engines, which are expected to give a speed of 60 miles an hour.

The Bristol bomb-dropper, which is equipped with Captain Couade's ingenious aiming apparatus, and with an electric lamp signalling appliance placed between the observer and the pilot which might well be adopted by taxicabs, carries 12 torpedo-shaped bombs arranged underneath the body like cartridges in a revolver. To show the difficulty of aiming a bomb, it may be mentioned that from a height of 3,000ft. at a speed of 65 miles an hour in calm air the bomb must be discharged 1,486 ft. before the machine is over the mark. But extraordinarily good shooting appears to have been made with the *camera obscura* sighting apparatus fitted to this machine.

The all-metal "automatic stability" monoplane of de Moreau, with its transparent wings, is shown close to two beautiful Breguets, one a seaplane with spiral spring shock-absorber, the other a military machine with wireless telegraphy plant in operation. The Bleriot exhibit of six machines includes a biplane with its landing chassis reduced to unprecedently low terms and its shock-absorbers enclosed in neat metal tubes. The remainder show no new features of interest.

An entirely new feature, and one which suggests great possibilities, is the section of water-skimmers. These are hydroplanes driven by air propellers. Tissandier shows two of these odd-looking craft. One is a raft-like structure on five pontoons with an 18-cylinder 200-h.p. Gnome engine, which has covered a kilometre at nearly 60 miles an hour, carrying seven persons. The other is a four-seater with an old 60-h.p. Gobron motor-car engine. M. Bleriot has a barge-like skimmer driven by a 120-h.p. engine and a four-bladed propeller.

END OF TURKISH RULE IN THE BALKANS.

EXARCH'S ARRIVAL IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, Dec. 10

The Exarch Joseph, who has bidden a final farewell to Constantinople, arrived at Sofia on Dec. 10 by special train. The venerable head of the Bulgarian Church was greeted at Philippopolis by the Minister of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs on behalf of the Government, and by the Archbishop of Philippopolis on behalf of the Holy Synod, and was welcomed at the station at Sofia by the King, who kissed his Beatitude's hand and received a kiss on his cheek in return, by the Crown Prince Boris, the Ministerial Council, all the higher ecclesiastical and civil and military authorities, and great crowds of people. The Exarch will, henceforth, reside at the Palace of the Holy Synod here.

The removal of the Bulgarian Exarchate from Constantinople to Sofia is says *The Times* an event of historical significance. It marks the extinction of Turkish rule in the Balkan Peninsula, and is doubtless regarded by

SUNDAY EDITION OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"

BEGINNING with Sunday, December 28th, "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" will in future be published on SUNDAY and there will be no Monday Edition.

The Sunday Edition will contain all the latest telegraphic, Home and Indian news together with a number of Special Features that will prove of great interest to its readers.

There will be issued with the Sunday Edition an Extra Supplement of four pages comprising varied reading matter.

The Sunday Edition will be delivered in the usual way to existing subscribers.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED.

A FEARLESS AND HONEST RECORD.

The autobiography of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is half marked upon every chapter with the finest quality possible to autobiographical narrative: it reflects in every facet the character of its narretor, without fear or affectation. And, indeed, says the *Daily Telegraph* to reflect one's own character (though it ought to be of the essence of such an undertaking) is one of the most difficult achievements in literature. Many men, who would be impeccable in the dissection of other people's temperaments, become inevitably timid and self-conscious when they are faced by an analysis of their own. To steer the middle course between bluster and self-depreciation; to reveal oneself with sincerity and a native confidence in the sympathy of one's public; to speak out fearlessly concerning the virtues and vices alike of the dead and of the living; these are hard tasks, making strenuous demands upon the honesty and faith of the autobiographer. But the first truth about Mr. Roosevelt's story of his life is the acknowledgment that he meets these demands in the fullest and most congenial fashion. There is, to be sure, no self-depreciation about his record, but there is no vainglory nor bluster either. Envy could trace not a touch of malice in his criticism of an opponent, nor any suspicion of flattery in his praise of a friend. A broad, vigorous, compelling sincerity shoulders its way through his pages, scattering scandal to the left and right, driving home its belief in the paramount importance of a man's career, and insisting, with all the emphasis at its command, upon the dominant authority of the cardinal virtues of a clean record and an honest aim. The book, in short, is the man—energetic, noisy, overwhelming, if you will; but in the outcome absolutely irresistible through sheer force of his sincerity, his vivid determination, and his impregnable will to make the best of his opportunities, and to impress his sense of justice on the world. An intrepid reformer stands revealed upon his own confession, and the reforms which he has pursued were always directed to the good of others, at the cost of no matter what labour, or what sacrifice of his own. A wealthy record to which to bear witness, and the world knows that his record is true!

THE MAKING OF A REFORMER.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was born in East 20th-street, New York City, on Oct. 27, 1858. His paternal ancestors were of Dutch stock, having come over to New Amsterdam in the middle of the seventeenth century, while his grandmother was one of the Pennsylvanian immigrants, a Celtic Quaker. Mr. Roosevelt remembers in vivid detail the rather gloomy respectability of his New York home; the furniture bristled with black horsehair, which scratched the bare legs of infancy, while the domestic decorations included a cut-glass chandelier, some paragons of Swiss wood-carving, and a much-admired, but hideous, malachite ornament. So much for the "winter residence in town"; but in summer there was the country refuge, where cats, dogs, rabbits, and a Shetland pony (named General Grant) ministered to the boy's early love of animals, while always, in town or country, there was the presiding influence of his father, to whom the future President of the United States admits an eternal debt of gratitude. Even in these individualistic days a boy may owe much to his father, and the elder Theodore Roosevelt was the presiding genius of the younger's boyhood. For here was a father who loved life, and all in it that is good, and would permit no compromise with cruelty, cowardice, or the shadow of untruthfulness. There were early conflicts of will, but they only served to mould the mutual understanding, and upon the only occasion on which the father thrashed the son, it is the son's mature reflection that the culprit thoroughly deserved his punishment. He was four years old at the time.

I bit my elder sister's arm. I do not remember biting her arm, but I do remember running down to the yard, perfectly conscious that I had committed a crime. From the yard I went into the kitchen, got some dough from the cook, and crawled under the kitchen table. In a minute or two my father entered from the yard, and asked where I was. The warm-hearted Irish cook had a characteristic contempt for "informers," but, although she said nothing, she compromised between informing and her conscience by casting a look under the table. My father immediately dropped on all fours and darted for me. I feebly heaved the dough at him, and, having the advantage of him because I could stand up under the table, got a fair start for the stairs, but was caught half way up them. The punishment that ensued fitted the crime and I hope, and believe, that it did me good.

Harvard was an important step in the boy's education, and he made the best of his time there between 1876 and 1880. Certain sides of the curriculum made little impression upon him, but he studied history with interest and science with avidity; and might even have adopted a scientific career, if the university method of studying its problems had been a little more human and not quite so rigidly academic. For at that time the future President paid little attention to politics, and took no part in college debates. The chief impression which he took away from Harward was a democratic doctrine that every man must be respected for what he made himself, and that man's whole duty was to make the most of his opportunities. That doctrine he proceeded to put into practice with singular success.

FROM LEGISLATOR TO COWBOY.

After leaving the university, Mr. Roosevelt set himself to the study of law, and began a political career by joining the Republican Association, which used to meet in a barelike room over a saloon, plentifully garnished with spittoons. He made such good use of his chances in this society that in 1881 he was elected to the Legislature, and so commenced the strenuous career of a reformer. For, from first to last, wherever Mr. Roosevelt was at work corruption was cut down, and a clean thoroughgoing policy was planted in its place. And the Legislature, thirty years ago, was freely disfigured by corrupt practices. For example: "In one fight in the House over a bill, as to which there was a bitter contest between two New York City street railway organisations, I saw lobbyists come down on the floor itself and draw venal men out into the lobbies with almost no pretence of concealing what they were doing. In another case, in which the elevated railway corporations of New York City, against the protest of the Mayor and the other local authorities, rushed through a bill remitting over half their taxes, some of the members who voted for the measure probably thought it was right: but every corrupt man in the House voted with them, and the man must indeed have been stupid who thought that these votes were given disinterestedly.

Now this was the sort of thing against which the young Roosevelt steadfastly set his face, and for three years he toiled unremittingly in the cause of wholesome administration. He has the right to be proud of what he did, but his pride is always tempered with modesty.

For three years the conflict was magnanimously sustained, and then a complete change of circumstances transferred him from a City life to the open freedom of the Wild West. The legislator, breaking loose from his fetters, was transformed into a cowboy, and in those fresh, vigorous years of open air life, no doubt, were laid the strong foundations of a virile and indomitable manhood.

Five years of this fresh, free life put vigour into Mr. Roosevelt's frame, and when he returned to official life it was to take up the yoke with unflinching determination. In 1889, he was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner, and embarked upon that consistent career of reform with which his memory will be indelibly associated. The Civil Service was full of favouritism, and pitted with patronage, and Mr. Roosevelt set himself to clear it of the evil.

My duty (he says) was to stand with everyone while he was right, and to stand against him when he went wrong; and this I have tried to do as regards individuals and as regards groups of individuals. When a business man or labour leader, politician or reformer, is right, I support him; when he goes wrong, I leave him. When Mr. Lorimer upheld the war for the liberation of Cuba, I supported him; when he became United States Senator by improper methods, I opposed him. The principles or methods which the Socialists advocate and which I believe to be in the interest of the people I support, and those which I believe to be against the people I oppose. Moreover, when a man has done evil, but changes, and works for decency and righteousness, and when, as far as I can see, the change is real and the man's conduct sincere, then I welcome him and work heartily with him, as an equal with an equal."

From the Civil Service he moved in the spring of 1895, to the presidency of the Police Commission, where he put the same policy into operation. And, whatever may be said elsewhere against the police force of New York, Mr. Roosevelt, at any rate, is eloquent in its defence.

"It is useless (he protests) to tell me that these men are bad. They are naturally first-rate men. There are no better men anywhere than the men of the New York police force; and when they go bad it is because the system is wrong, and because they are not given the chance to do the good work they can do and would rather do. I never coddled these men. I punished them severly whenever I thought their conduct required it. All I did was to try to be just, to reward them when they did well; in short to act squarely by them. I believe that, as a whole, they liked me. When in 1912, I ran for the President on the Progressive ticket, I received a number of unsigned letters enclosing sums of money for the campaign. One of these enclosed dols. 20. The writer, who did not give his name, said that he was a policeman, that I had once had him before me on charges and had fined him dols. 20; that as a matter of fact, he had not committed the offence for which I had fined him but that the evidence was such that he did not wonder that I had been misled, and never blamed me for it, because I had acted squarely and had given honest and decent men a chance in the Police Department; and that now he enclosed a dols. 20 bill, the amount of the fine inflicted on him so many years before. I have always wished I know who the man was."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

We must pass over our author's three-year occupation of the Governorship of New York—another post which multiplied his opportunities for the cleansing of the Augean stables—and come down to the fateful day in September, 1901, when the murder of President McKinley invested his Vice-President with unexpected honours, and Mr. Roosevelt suddenly succeeded to the highest position tenable by a citizen of the United States. That position he assumed in a spirit of prudence, and filled with concentrated vigour.

From the outset he resisted all temptations towards unconsidered changes of policy and administration.

I continued Mr. McKinley's policies (he says), changing and developing them, and adding new policies only as the questions before the public changed and as the needs of the public developed. Some of my friends shook their heads over this, telling me that the men I retained would not be "loyal to me," and that I would seem as if I were "a pale copy of McKinley." I told them that I was not nervous on this score, and that if the men I retained were loyal to their work they would be giving me the loyalty for which I most cared, and that if they were not I would change them anyhow; and that as for being "a pale copy of McKinley," I was not primarily concerned with either following or not following his footsteps, but in facing the new problems that arose; and that if I were competent I would find ample opportunity to show my competence by my deeds without worrying myself as to how to convince people of the fact.

His policy was one of peace abroad, and contented settlement at home.

"Throughout the seven and a half years that I was President I pursued without faltering one consistent foreign policy, a policy of genuine international goodwill and of consideration for the rights of others, and at the same time of steady preparedness. The weakest nations knew that they, no less than the strongest, were safe from insult and injury at our hands; and the strong and the weak alike also knew that we possessed both the will and the ability to guard ourselves from wrong or insult at the hands of anyone.

And at home he never lost sight of the common citizen's claim to remembrance, or of his perennial significance in the State.

There was one cartoon made while I was President, in which I appeared incidentally, that was always a great favourite of mine. It pictured an old fellow with chin whiskers, a farmer, in his shirt-sleeves, with his boots off, sitting before the fire, reading the President's Message. On his feet were stockings of the kind I had seen hung up by the dozen in Joe Ferris's store at Medora, in the days when I used to come in to town and sleep in one of the rooms over the store. The title of the picture was "His Favourite Author." This was the old fellow whom I always used to keep in my mind. He had probably been in the Civil War in his youth; he had worked hard ever since he left the army; he had been a good husband and father; he had brought up his boys and girls to work; he did not wish to do injustice to anyone else, but he wanted justice done to himself and to others like him; and I was bound to secure that justice for him if it lay in my power to do so."

ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

POLICY OF THE ADMIRALTY CRITICISED.

The new edition of *Rhodes's Shipping Annual* contains an article over the signature of "Landsman" which amounts to a strong indictment of the new Admiralty policy of arming merchantmen with guns so as to allow them to put up a defence against any hostile privateers by which they might be attacked in war.

From the very first the scheme has presented numerous points of difficulty and upon several of these "Landsman" lays a heavy hand. There is, however, one very important point to which he does not refer—probably because it is so obvious. It is known that such merchant ships as are destined to be armed by the German Government in the event of war will be properly commissioned privateers, enjoying all the privileges and, of course, running all the risks of ordinary war-ships. There is as yet, however, nothing to shew that the captains of British armed merchantmen will carry their commissions with them, and if they do not the first shot they fire, even though it be in defence, will make pirates of them.

In March last when Mr. Churchill described the new policy he took as his standpoint the fact that there is now good reason to believe that a considerable number of foreign merchant steamers may be rapidly converted into armed ships by the mounting of guns. In criticising this statement Landsman says the *Standard* falls into an error of some importance. He declares that they (the Admiralty) "know that not only has never a single gun or shell been placed on board a German liner, but that guns intended for arming ships of this class have never left the inland arsenals where they are stored." The reverse is true. A large number probably the majority—of these liners have their guns and gun-mountings, to say nothing of the captain's commission, trained gunners, and a secret code word, permanently on board. The only thing they lack is ammunition, with which, of course, they would be unable to enter foreign ports; but the British Admiralty is fortunately acquainted with the arrangements that have been made for embarking the ammunition.

Apart from this the criticism is exceedingly sound. How many merchant skippers would care to run the risk of turning their ships into men-of-war when they might have on board hundreds of passengers—men, women, and children, and of various nationalities? "Landsman" makes light of the actual damage which a foreign armed liner could inflict upon our marine trade; but this is because he confines his attention to passenger-carrying craft. The backbone of our sea-borne commerce, however, is the ocean-going tramp. The moral effect, too, would probably be greater than the material, and would presumably act with greater force upon the armed than upon the unarmed merchantman, for the latter, at any rate, would not run the risk of being sent to the bottom with its crew on board.

"Landsman" suggests, and he is probably right, that the whole raison d'etre of the scheme is to silence the demand for more cruisers.

THE RIVAL RUBBERS.

HOW BRAZIL IS PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

"HEAPS OF RESOURCES."

A journal published in Brazil under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and with the title *Superintendencia de Defesa da Borrache* has been issued. It contains an exhaustive survey of the struggle now in progress between the rubber produced in the East and that grown in Brazil. We take therefrom that following extract, which shows how the situation is being faced in Brazil:—

"The conclusion arrived at by the London Press is that we are at our last gasp and ready to throw up the sponge in our struggle with plantation rubber. The wish, perhaps, is parent to the thought. But far from giving up, Brazil is only just bracing itself for the struggle and has heaps of resources yet untouched to aid her. First and foremost the elimination of the absurd duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Sooner or later that has to go or rubber be unexportable if prices continue to drop. The difficulty in the way lies in the obligations undertaken by the States of Para and Amazonas towards their foreign creditors, to whom part of these duties are mortgaged. But on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, some way will be found, too, out of that.

"Rubber farmers or *seringueiros* are a hardy lot and take a lot of beating. Some of them are down here at Rio buying stores for next year's campaign, and in spite of the apparently insuperable difficulties of the situation, are cheerfully confident of being able to face competition so long as the Federal Government will help them by reducing the export duty on Acre rubber by half. This, it is understood, will be done, to take effect from January 1 next year.

"The Acre territory, we may remind foreign readers, is the territory acquired a few years ago from Bolivia. It is the richest of all in Hevea rubber and accounts for about one-third of the total of Hard Fine produced on the Amazon. This territory has not yet been raised to the dignity of an autonomous state, like Para and Amazonas, and policy consequently is dictated by the resolutions of the Federal Congress. Up to now the Federal Government has been unwilling to embarrass the States of Para and Amazonas by creating differential duties on rubber but the smuggling of Acre rubber into Bolivia, where duties are only half, has increased to such a degree and the whole rubber position become so precarious as to oblige the Federal Government to take immediate steps.

"It is possible that if the price of caucho continues to fall there may be some falling off in these exports. There are very considerable forests of caucho yet practically unworked in the Acre and States of Para and Amazonas, which are worked chiefly by gangs of Peravian Indians on a royalty of 15 per cent. of the output. Low as the price of caucho seems the caucho workers, who are much less exigent than Brazilians, manage with a little agriculture to scrape a living. As long as they can do this caucho will not be abandoned unless, as seems probable, the 15 per cent should fail to satisfy the Brazilian overlord for the destruction of his trees. Caucho, unlike Hevea, is not tapped, but the trees cut down and so destroyed for ever."

TIGER HUNT IN A FRENCH FOREST.

REAL CINEMA DRAMA.

Recently we mentioned briefly the escape of a tigress during the performance by a Cinemotograph Company at Rambouillt of an Indian tiger hunt. The *Pall Mall Gazette* now gives a full and vivid account of the affair. Its Paris correspondent writes:—

Have you seen the tiger? This is the question that has been palpitating the district round Epernon ever since the escape of a tiger from a "jungle scene" which was being enacted in a disused quarry for a cinema show.

The tiger, a fine-grown female specimen, five years of age, was brought to the quarry, which is situated at Emance, a small commune close to Epernon, by its owner and would-be trainer, Amar Hamed, together with two lion whelps. Hamed had sold the small menagerie to a film company anxious to mount a "moving" number, and the conditions appeared to be amply fulfilled, for the tiger was untameable.

It became exciting when the great striped cat, with gleaming eyes under the half-closed lids, was given its liberty amongst the rank foliage of the old quarry, which really resembles, in its wild confusion and luxury of growth, a tropical forest.

For a while the tigress seemed perfectly indifferent to the presence of a dozen men, mounted on a platform, who had their rifles pointed in her direction. With feline coquetry she commenced to perform her toilette with the care which certain historic "grandes dames" have taken with their appearance before ascending the scaffold.

Suddenly a noise disturbed her. She abandoned her nice preparations and commenced to move forward rapidly. In a few seconds she was at the barriade guarding the entrance to the quarry. She experienced little difficulty in knocking it down, wounded though she was, for five rifles, led by the tamer, had spoken with effect. Pools of blood left a vivid trace on the ground, and the beast disappeared into the dark recesses of the forest.

Recovered from their astonishment, the huntsmen of the film, now huntsmen in deadly earnest, started in pursuit. A telegram was sent to the Prefect of the department (Eure-et-Loire), and the gendarmerie was warned. The latter joined in the chase.

Naturally, the beast was seen everywhere by an impressionable population. Prefect and gendarmerie have been inundated with telegrams. "Dupont fils has seen the tiger moving towards the village of X. Had only just time to climb a tree." And the village bon vivant declared solemnly, in the presence of cornies in the wine-shop, that he had stood face to face with the beast, a while ago. Only his well-known bravery had saved the situation, by causing the tiger to retreat unconditionally.

The local excitement recalls the recent tiger hunt in Marseilles, when many Tartarins, gloriously garbed in sporting suits, "à la Francaise," sallied forth to the "chase." Though not in the South, Epernon has its fair share of Daudet heroes. The authorities are enjoying the joke less than any one, and threaten with penalties the persons directly or indirectly responsible.

The cinema, indeed, is the author, now a days, of many strange scenes. A policeman can hardly arrest a thief in the streets of Paris without some badaud crying, "The cinema! Here's fun!"

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisement in their proper position if received after 7 p. m.

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SUNDAY EDITION OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

From to-day onwards a Sunday Edition of "The Bombay Gazette" will be issued, and the Monday Edition will be discountinued. Details of the change are set out on page 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Sunday, 28th December, 1913.

"THE INDIAN PERIL."

THERE is no part of the Empire on which it is safer to dogmatise than India. This has been discovered by members of the House of Commons, whose ignorance of the country would be amusing if it were confined to the budding orators of debating societies, but is mischievous in a member of the Legislature. "Indian Perils," moreover, are constantly being discovered by enterprising journals and grave warnings are periodically offered to the British people touching the dangers which are developing in India. A year has scarcely passed since the *Times* harrowed the feelings of its readers with stories of "mutterings in the bazaar" over the financial arrangements of the India Office, and solemnly declared that the honour of the British Raj was at stake because an anonymous correspondent had formulated a series of fantastic charges against the Finance Committee of the India Council. That bubble has long since been pricked, and the *Times*, true to its finest traditions, frankly admitted that it had been misled. In its latest pronouncement on the "Indian Peril" our contemporary reiterates many things that are perfectly obvious, and propounds a policy that is not without its practical side. But it is questionable whether these periodical alarms and excursions effect any useful purpose. It would certainly be of advantage both to England and to India if a wider and deeper knowledge of Indian problems existed at Home. The British electoratemight then be expected to display more intelligent sympathy with the difficulties that confront British administration in this country, and also to give a more enlightened support to the schemes that are advanced on behalf of the population of India. Before imputing any special blame to people atHome for their ignorance of India, it has to be borne in mind that their knowledge of some of the leading British Dominions is almost equally deficient. That circumstance forms no adequate excuse for their comparative indifference to Indian affairs, but it proves the necessity of maintaining the efforts that are being made by far-sighted men and women to interest the nation in the welfare of the Empire as a whole. Ignorance of Australia or of Canada at Home may be a thing to be deplored, but its existence is not attended by the same danger as ignorance of India and of her problems. In public affairs short-sighted people are disposed to take vociferous politicians at their own valuation, and to this fact may be traced the erroneous notions that too often exist at Home respecting the facts and the needs of India. With the progress of elementary education the dumb masses, of whom Lord Curzon spoke, will doubtless be able to make themselves heard, and then perhaps a truer appreciation of the position of Indian politicians will be gained in England. It seems to us that the greatest danger with which the British rule is menaced at the present home is weakness on the part of the men in whose hands the destiny of the country has been placed. It is not a sigh of strength, but of feebleness, to be ready to shout with the crowd, and to be impelled into extreme statements by the political frenzy of the movement. If British rule in India is to be permanent, it must be just and fearless, and there must be no attempt to get rid of troublesome questions for the moment by expedients which will inevitably lead to graver and more permanent troubles in the future. Statesmanship in its highest sense is the present need of the rulers of this country, and if statesmanship is forthcoming the future may be contemplated without fear. We have overcome tremendous difficulties in the past, and in spite of the errors and delinquencies which have been recently disclosed, the economic outlook is full of hope. Given strength and courage and a full sense of the responsibility that rests on the rulers of a great country, there is no cloud on the political horizon that should occas on despair.

MR. GANDHI AND HIS "FOLLOWERS".

WE have always been led to believe that Mr. Gandhi possesses such influence over his followers that if he had been on the spot the recent disturbances would not have taken place. But, according to Reuter, that gentleman and others have telegraphed to Lord Ampthill declaring "that the people are so indignant that if an attempt is made to advise acceptance of the present Commission they will kill their leaders." If Mr. Gandhi's telegram has been correctly interpreted, it may be well commended to the notice of the eminent persons in India, who have expressed sympathy with the campaign of "passive resistence" which he has organised in South Africa. It is evident that things have come to a fine pass if the Indian strikers are so prone to violence that they threaten to kill their leaders, if the latter do not urge them to refuse to recognise a Commission which has been officially recognised by the Government of India. In one of his speeches at Calcutta on Friday, Lord Hardinge declared that he could not too strongly press upon the Indian leaders the urgency of accepting the Commission and on setting to work to prepare their case for submission to it. This appeal was the natural sequence of the action of the Government of India in appointing Sir Benjamin Robertson to represent them at the enquiry. The supporters of the South African Indians in this country were ready enough to praise Lord Hardinge for his "fervent" speech at Madras, and it is their obvious duty to respond to His Excellency's latest appeal in a practical manner by urging the persons concerned to follow his wise advice. Mr. Gandhi has put himself out of court by the irreconsilable attitude he has adopted, which, if persisted in, must injure instead of ameliorating the position of the Indian settler in South Africa.

THE VICEROY AND LORD KITCHENER.

It is rather remarkable to find Lord Hardinge and Lord Kitchener both busy at the same time in denying rumours regarding the high appointments which they hold. It has been extensively reported both in the Home and the Indian Press that the Viceroy will resign before his term of five years has been completed, and that Lord Kitchener will take his place. Lord Hardinge in a speech at Calcutta vigorously denies the truth of a Press message to this effect which was recently sent Home from Bombay, and which was given prominent publicity by the London papers. His Excellency cites a day when he spent thirteen strenuous hours hunting the bison in Mysore as proof of his physical fitness. Meantime the *Times* correspondent at Cairo, publishes what appears to be an inspired statement that Lord Kitchener is not likely to wish to leave Egypt before his important work there is done. Our contemporary sternly remarks that His Excellency may well resent the presumption and seeing that the *Times* was no whit behind other organs in circulating the report this exhorhation is delightfully naive.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. W. C. Douglas, M.A. (Edin), B.A. (Oxon), to the Indian Educational Service as Inspector of Schools in Coorg the civil and military station of Bangalore and the district of South Kanara in the Madras Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

We believe we shall be consulting the convenience of the vast majority of our readers in publishing a Sunday edition of *The Bombay Gazette*. The present number constitutes the first Sunday issue, and there will in future be no Monday edition. The Sunday edition in each week will contain a number of special features, and its publication will not only meet the proverbial "public want," but will give the staff the benefit of a complete Sunday rest.

In mail week M. Vedrines, the famous aviator, and his passenger, M. Bonnier, who are attempting to fly to the East from Paris, were preparing to continue their flight into Asia Minor. They were then at Constantinople, having made a non-stop journey from Sofia, a distance of about 405 miles.

It appears that at a meeting of the Fabian Society, which was held in mail week to welcome M. Anatole France, the famous French author with, as we read, "beautiful simplicity and politeness," took Mr. Bernard Shaw in his arms and kissed him on both cheeks, whereat the Irishman was much pleased and embarrassed, blushing like a school-girl. If the report is correct we should say, this is the first time Mr. Shaw's modesty has ever made him blush.

In the area known as the Sundarbans the Bengal tiger abounds and commits great havoc among the people who go there to cut wood and for other purposes. According to a Resolution issued by theBengal Forest Administration, the number of persons reported to have been killed by tigers in the Sundarbans during the year 1912-13 was only 70, compared 142 in the previous year, and 122 the average for the last five years. But as the decline in the mortality caused by tigers was accompanied by a proportionate decrease in the number of animals killed, the Conservator suggests that the result was due to fortuitous circumstances rather than to the measures adopted in recent years for their destruction.

The co-operative movement is undoubtedly doing a benificent work in India and it is unfortunate that in certain parts of Assam the people seem apathetic regarding it. This is particularly noticeable in the Assam valley, while in the Surma valley where more interest has been displayed the people's eagerness is principally to Government loans. Mahajans, as sowcars are called on that side of India, are endeavouring to stir up an agitation against co-operation but this is matter for neither surprise nor concern, and it is not expected that they will do much harm. On the whole some progress has been made in the province, the number of societies having risen from 142 to 188, but the Chief Commissioner has decided, in order to stimulate the movement, to appoint a separate officer as registrar, so discontinuing the present unsatisfactory arrangement by which the supervision of co-operative credit societies is mixed up with excise registration and a member of minor departments.

That belief in witchcraft still exists is proved by a recent case in this country. It is a curious commentary on the progress of civilization that while the play "The Witch" was being produced in London, and much was being written about this barbarous and superstitious practice, three men were being tried in India for burning an old woman whom they believed to be a witch. The case has just been concluded at Dinajpur, the accused being three Santals—Jadhu, Dhoda, and Jhola. Some time ago Jhola's wife died, and the wives of the other two accused had also been ailing. The men got it into their heads that the illnesses were due to some evil influences, and attributed them to an old woman, Sunjo by name. Their superstition grew when they were told by a girl of 13 or 14 years further stories of the woman's supposed witchcraft and they seized the old woman and burned her at a stake. The trial resulted in the men being found guilty under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life.

During the functions at Delhi attendant on the holding of the Coronation Durbar the Maharajah of Bikanir commissioned Mr. Jacomb Hood, who accompanied Their Majesties to paint a picture of his own investiture by the King-Emperor with the order of G. C.S.I. This picture has recently been completed and it is interesting to hear that Their Majesties recently went to see it and were both so much impressed with it that the Queen ordered from the artist a replica of it. Another work of art which is expected to reach India during this cold weather is the equestrian statue of Lord Minto, which Sir William Goscombe John has been preparing for erection on the Calcutta maidan. It is hoped that it will be unveiled before the cold weather is over, but it has yet to be decided exactly where the statue will stand. A Committee has been trying to select a site, but has not yet succeeded in finding one. A popular suggestion, however, is that the statue should stand on the edge of the Red Road opposite the place where Lord Kitchener's statue is now being erected.

LONDON NOTES.

"VANDALISM" AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Dec. 12.

There are many in India who will remember the old Ceramics Gallery in the Victoria and Albert Museum, with its double row of ornate columns executed in English Della Robbia and its other distinctive embellishments, mainly the work of the most distinguished disciple of Alfred Stevens. Since the museum was reconstructed the Ceramics have been exhibited in another gallery and the old one closed to the public. It transpired some time ago that changes regarded by persons of artistic taste as nothing short of vandalism were in contemplation and questions were asked in Parliament apparently without any effect. We are told that when the old gallery is reopened many of the original features will be found to have disappeared unless a very vigorous protest be made. A memorial against the projected changes has been addressed to the Prime Minister, and although the 120 signatories include such men as Lord Redesdale, Lord Crawford, Sir T. Graham Jackson, Sir George Frampton, Sir Thomas Brock, Mr. John Sargent, Sir William Richmond, Sir Hubert Herkomer, and Sir Aston Webb, no satisfactory reply has been received. According to a correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A., Professor Selwyn Image and Professor Moira, counselled the removal of the decorative pillars and the substitution of plain columns "treated in accordance with the scheme of decoration of the gallery." Mr. Blomfield replies to the critics that the decorations of a gallery designed to house the "glories of Middle Victorian pottery," are not necessarily suited to an exhibition of the works of art of the time of Louis XIV and Louis XV, and he thinks that if the memorialists had been aware of the purpose to which it is intended to devote the gallery they would have come to the conclusion arrived at by Professor Image, Professor Moira and himself.

Sir George Birdwood writes to me in answer to a reference to him on the subject :— "There are no men I more admire in their respective architectural works than Mr. Arthur Blomfield, the architect, and Professor Selwyn Image, and in this particular question the opinion of the latter, as the "architect" of the Four Archangels in Mortehoe Church, is of the greatest weight; yet I am altogether on the side of Sir William Richmond, Sir Hubert Herkomer, Sir George Frampton, Sir Thomas Brock and Sir Aston Webb. The four first of these great artists are men who helped to create the great and sane art of the strenuous Victorian Era, and are masters of all its traditions; and like all men of high culture, recognise the saving grace of tradition in every department of intellectual activity and greatness; and they know that there were great men before Agamemnon. With the others it is very much a case of

"Nul n'aura de l'esprit
Hors nous et nos amis."

The Ceramic Gallery of the old South Kensington Museum was a masterpiece of the prentice hand work of the early years of the Victorian Revival of English Art, and ought to be religiously preserved as a record of that inspiring period. The Victoria and Albert Museum is not a collection of only the masterpieces of the applied arts, but of the artistic objects illustrative of the evolution of those arts; and if the objects of the things they want to put into the old gallery do not harmonise with it, they ought to put them elsewhere and keep the old collection of Victorian pottery and porcelain in its old gallery, built expressly for it, both the gallery and its contents setting each other off to perfection. That is my honest, however humble judgment on the vexed question."

THE TANGO MANIA.

With regard to a desire—a vain desire I imagine—of West End Hotels and Restaurants that the present closing hour of 12-30 should be extended to enable them to compete with the new "night clubs," it is pointed out that the horribly common Tango dance "is not allowed at the Carlton." What a comfort for the frequenters of that establishment! The organ of the American Medical Association utters a word or two of warning anent the fervour with which "the newest so-called dances have been taken up by a public already saturated with nerve and mind-destroying amusements and caprices." It says that the problems created by the Tango differ according to the age of the dancers. "For the young the question of morality is paramount; for the old, the possibility of too great a strain on a dilated heart is apparent." An Ottawa telegram published in New York states that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have banned the Tango at the Viceregal dances. Although at what the *Times* with delicate irony calls the August dances now so frequent at the Royal Albert Hall the Tango is excluded; it was very much otherwise at the "Arabian Nights Ball," which came off last night in the same building. One dance in every four was a Tango and the rest were Bostons and one steps. The term "very modern" applied to the dancing programe does not seem to be inappropriate. The organisers of the revel, or rout or whatever it may be called, were the London representatives of the Continental Press, and the profits are to be distributed among foreign charities in this city. A feature of the ball was a pageant entitled "The Dream Pearl" in which a Burmese Goddess (Miss Ruby Miller) reclined on a palanquin of ruby velvet, borne by negroes. All this has a distinct flavour of Monmartre and I hope the husbands of the ladies who took part in the show,—the "real ladies," be it understood not the "mere actresses," approve.

CITY SHARKS.

A few years ago I happened to meet in the Strand an Indian gentleman of commanding position in the commercial world who was at the time engaged in some important financial negotiations. We stopped for a short conversation, in the course of which he became rather ebullient, and said "You talk about sharks in the Indian Ocean; they are not to be compared to the sharks there" and he pointed in the direction of "the City"). I have been reminded of this little incident by a caution the *Times* publishes this week. It appears that advertisements for capital are answered by certain individuals who for a consideration offer to guarantee the money required by means of underwriting. After the agreed commission has been handed over there is a hitch and that ends the "business". If, as is declared, that the "introducers of the underwriters" alluded to are not acting in good faith they ought to be haled before a Court of Justice, and although one can understand the reluctance of the victims to incur additional expense, to say nothing of the worry involved in undertaking criminal proceedings, there is on one side of Whitehall an institution known as New Scotland Yard and on the other side of the road a Public Prosecutor's Department. But prosecution or no prosecution people who advertise in a newspaper for capital should follow the advice given them "not to pay underwriting commissions until they have fully assured themselves by searching inquiry of the good faith and status of any who may offer to underwrite".

P. & O. COMPANY.

Sir Thomas Sutherland presided at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company and some people think that it would have been better if he had refrained from referring to the Officers' strike; The Company call attention to an interesting development, namely the introduction in their M. steamers of ledrooms de luxe. There is, they point out already in the "Medina," a suite de luxe, which has remained intact from the time when it was especially fitted for the use of H. M. Queen Mary on the voyage of that vessel to India in connection with the Imperial Durbar at Delhi. There will now be added in this vessel and in her sister ship the "Maloja," two special cabins, each for two passengers, with bedsteads and with bathroom and lavatory accommodation *en suite*. Similar cabins to the last mentioned will also be fitted in the "Malwa" and "Mantua." It should be noted that this special accommodation is already available in the "Morea." Moreover, a larger type of cabine-deluxe with bath and lavatory accommodation has been already fitted in the "Marmora," where the space formerly occupied by no less than eight cabins has been appropriated for the purpose of providing two of these larger cabins each containing two bedsteads, wardrobes, writing tables, &c. This accommodation is therefore unusually spacious and is of sufficient area to offer also comfortable sitting room. The larger style of accommodation is to be fitted also in the "Moldavia," "Macedonia," "Mongolia" and "Mooltan."

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Lord Chief Justice of England addressing the Birmingham Law Students' Society on the art of cross-examination said that the jury had this very sound instinct that they thought nothing of a man or a woman making a mistake in a date, because they knew perfectly well that it was the kind of thing that might happen to any of them. That is quite true, and as even Mr. Maxse will admit, many people are not quite sure about the exact date when they were born, but on the other hand they generally know to a year or two when they were born. Sir Rufus must be hoping that the approaching return of Lord Murray of Elibank will not lead to a revival of the Marconi affair.

Sir George and the Hon. Lady Murray leave for India to-day in the steamship "Maloja." Sir George is the distinguished ex-Treasury official who was Gladstone's last private Secretary, and filled the same position for Lord Rosebery.

The well-known authority on Persia, Mejor Percy Molesworth Sykes, who has been Consul General in Khorassan and agent to the Governor-General of India since 1906, has arrived in London on a year's leave. I hear that he has accepted an invitation from the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts to read a paper during the ensuing session.

VATICAN AND QUIRINAL.

REPORTED RAPPROCHEMENT.

According to M. R. de Carini, the correspondent of the "Matin" at Rome, the participation of the Catholics in the elections and the speech of the Bishop of Udine mark the opening of a new phase of the Roman question. The Vatican, which since 1870 has affected to ignore the Italian Government, refusing all understanding with the Monarchy, is to-day changing its attitude. Catholics are permitted to enter into the political arena. Further, one of the bishops has made it known that the Vatican would be willing under certain conditions to treat for its independence and dignity. This new state of affairs is the result of work started fifteen years ago.

To the frame of mind which inspired the *non expedit* in the mind of Pius IX has been slowly substituted an altogether different mentality, aroused partly by the certainly that the Temporal Power has vanished for ever, and on the other hand by the desires of Italian Catholics to terminate a paradoxical condition making it impossible for them to be at one and the same time good Catholics and good patriots.

The correspondent adds that the relations between th Vatican and Italian Government have been changing slowly, and that the hostilty which existed formerly has been replaced by indirect and secret relations of a courteous character, which during the elections become absolute collaboration.

It is to be presumed that Pius XI, whose intensely p triotic feelings are well known, wishes to enter on a new course of action. During the last elections the Vatican took up a determined stand on the constitutional side.

The Count Della Terra, president of the Popular Union, in a speech at Melan a firmed says he is for the necessity of the liberty and the independence of the Pope in the accomplishment of his divine mission, and added that in the opinion of his party peace between Church and State might be brought about without the infringement of civil supremacy.

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LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

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CHAPTER XX.

"I am going to call on Aileen Hawke," Ethel Parmeter announced to her brother one Sunday morning, and he raised his eyebrows interrogatively.

"Is that wise, after her letter to you?" he asked.

"Perhaps not, but still I'm going. Do you care to come with me?"

"No; I'm playing golf with Max. Besides, I've no wish to meet Ladram Hawke," he answered decisively.

Ethel was not easy in her mind as she drove along the Surrey roads, for she did not know what sort of reception Aileen would give her; but she was determined to go, for at the back of her mind was an object which she would not admit herself.

When she entered the drive she noticed a chair bedstead on the lawn, and beside it was sitting Aileen, with a book in her hand. At the sound of the car the latter looked up and ran eagerly towards Ethel.

"This is indeed a surprise!" Aileen said, and held out her hand.

"I hope it is a welcome one. I have thought that you did not want me," Ethel answered quickly.

"When I wrote I had a fit of the blues,' and I was sorry afterwards. Come and speak to father."

Hawke gave a wry smile as they came towards him, for he did not love the name of Parmeter. However, he was not rude but only cold in his greeting, and Ethel was glad to get away, for the change in him amazed and pained her.

"Your father has aged terribly," she remarked, when they were in the house.

"Yes he has been very ill, and trouble ages one. Of course, you know what happened?"

"Jack told me something about it."

"Of course. I ought to hate your brother, but somehow I don't. To him it was merely a matter of business. He had no wish to be revenged on father."

"Jack would not intentionally injure any one. By the by, he wished to be remembered to you. Aileen, tell me frankly—do you dislike me because of what happened two years ago?"

"I dislike neither you nor your brother."

"But it has made a difference. We were great friends, and I loved you," Ethel said earnestly.

"You were always very kind, but somehow or other I have not wished to see anyone connected with my old life. You understand, dear?"

"No; friends ought to stick to one another," Ethel maintained stoutly.

It was not until they were seated in Aileen's sitting-room that she mentioned the name of Max Logan.

"Did you ever suspect that I cared for Max?" she asked, in a low voice.

"Once I thought you did."

"I loved him, and I still love him, but I know he will never care for me. Aileen, Max is a miserable man. I have watched him carefully, and he is living on memories. You were the one woman in the world to him, and you always will be so."

"He showed his love in a curious way; but I would prefer not to talk about Mr. Logan."

"I came here to talk about him. Aileen, my love is not selfish. I don't want his life to be spoilt! I want you both to be happy. Won't you forgive him?" pleaded Ethel.

"You can't realize what you are asking. Did he tell you that I went to him and asked him to spare my father? I told Mr. Logan that the doctor had warned me that worry might kill him. True, he's still living, but he will never leave his bed again."

"Yet you still love Max Logan," Ethel said quietly.

"I hate him! I hate him!" she cried, passionately.

"I believe Max is a good man. Circumstances compelled him to act as he did. He hasn't a mean action in him. Aileen, can't you realize what it means to me to speak to you like this—I, who love him? Be generous, and let me tell him to come and see you."

"Max Logan and I can never be friends. If ever I am in a position to repay my debt to him, I shall not hesitate. As he injured mine, so will I injure him: and more improbable things have happened."

"What do you mean? It's not like you to wish to be revenged," Ethel said, in distress.

"For long weary months I have watched my father suffer, and his sufferings might have been prevented by a little generosity. But I won't talk any more about Max Logan. I shall always be glad to see you Ethel, for once you were very good to me and I'm not ungrateful."

Ethel realized that it would be useless to say any more, and she sighed, but, unadmitted to herself, there was a feeling of relief, for she had done everything in her power to bring Max and Aileen together, and now she might fairly fight for her own hand. She remained for some time, and by degrees the slight feeling of embarrassment that had hitherto been present wore away, and they regained their old intimacy. But Aileen refused to accept any of the invitations which were pressed upon her.

"No; I shall always be glad to see you down here. I am at home on Saturday or Sunday," she said firmly.

"O no other day!" Ethel asked in surprise.

"No; I work during the week. Thanks to Max Logan, I can't afford to be idle."

"You amaze me. You working!" Ethel cried, in surprise.

"And why not? As a matter of fact I like my work, so you needn't sympathize," Aileen answered, cheerfully.

But when Ethel had gone, she became very depressed, and soon afterwards retired to her room. Her plans were succeeding beyond her most sanguine expectations, and in a few days she would be able to deal Max a heavy blow; but, strangely enough, the anticipation of it did not give her any pleasure. She found herself recalling what Ethel had said—that Max still loved her—that she was the one woman in the world to him.

Here was a way to revenge. Why should she not see Max again? Would she have the strength to play a part? The idea thrilled her, and she went at once to the table and wrote a letter.

"My Dear Ethel,—Upon second thoughts I will meet Mr. Logan again. Let us come together as though nothing had happened. It will be less embarrassing for both of us. Shall we dine and go to a theatre to-morrow? I shall be staying at the Savoy Hotel. Drop me a line there.—Yours very sincerely, Aileen Hawke."

She sent a servant out to post the letter, and a quarter of an hour later would have given anything to be able to recall it. In the morning she announced to her father that she would be staying in town, and might remain there for several days.

"Nurse will look after you, dear. I am coming to close quarters with Max Logan and must be on the spot. Telephone if you want me," she said, and kissed him.

"You are a very clever woman, but Logan is as smart as they are made. I am afraid you will only hurt yourself," he said, doubtfully.

"You may trust me father. I'm not the simple girl I was a couple of years ago," she answered.

But during the drive to London, she was far from happy at the prospect of what lay before her. It was utterly distasteful to her to make herself pleasant to Max Logan, but perhaps she was more troubled at the use she had been making of Miss Lane, for ever since she had offered the bribe her conscience had been troubling her, and it was vain to try to persuade herself that the end justified the means. She had acted meanly and knew it. At any rate she was no worse than Max Logan, for he had cultivated her acquaintance solely to use her as a means of revenge upon her father.

Upon arriving in London Aileen visited the Savoy Hotel, where she engaged a room, and, having left her luggage, went straight to the office. A few minutes after her arrival Costello joined her, and he was evidently in a most hopeful frame of mind.

"Another day or two, and we shall have him," he announced, and then went on to tell her of a number of shares that he had succeeded in buying.

"We have him if he doesn't grow suspicious," she answered thoughtfully.

"The only danger is his typist. She may get a twinge of conscience, and tell him everything.

"We must risk that. But I think she's safe."

A little later in the morning Ethel Parmeter spoke on the telephone and accepted the invitation.

"I've already had a chat with Max, and he's coming. Don't you think it would be more comfortable if we dined at our flat?" Ethel suggested.

Aileen agreed to the proposal, and afterwards she found it impossible to concentrate her attention upon work, for all the time her thoughts were of Max and the coming meeting. Finally she dressed, and left the office, walking back to the hotel by way of the Embankment for she felt in need of exercise. It was not her habit of recent months to be very particular in the choice of a gown, but on this occasion she took infinite care, and was far from satisfied with the result, for she had lost some of her former girlish grace, and did not understand that her face now expressed a strength of character which might be more attractive to the majority of men.

With deliberation, she did not arrive punctually at the Parmeters,' and when she was shown into the drawing room, Max Logan was already there and he rose to his feet with a cry of surprise. Ethel was evidently nervous and at a loss for words.

"There is no need to introduce you," she said, with a laugh.

"This is an unexpected pleasure," Max said, gravely, but his eyes were alight with excitement.

"Did you not know I was coming?" Aileen asked, pleasantly.

"No. All that matters is that you knew that I should be here" he answered, with an effort.

"I can answer—that she did," Ethel rejoined, and to her relief dinner was announced.

It was perhaps, natural that Aileen should devote her attention to Jack Parmeter, but she was conscious of the fact that Max, every now and then, was looking at her, and there was somthing very like wonder in his eyes.

"I don't think I'm very keen on a theatre to-night," Ethel said suddenly.

"I don't care what we do," answered Aileen.

"Then let us stay at home. We've dined early and might go out to supper later on."

"Why not come to the Savoy?" Aileen said, quickly.

Perhaps it was a little marked, when, later on, Ethel and Jack made excuses and left the drawing room, and both their guests seemed embarrassed.

"I am very glad we have met," Max began in a low voice. "Often I've been tempted to write, but I've always remembered our last meeting. It is natural that you should blame me for your father's long illness."

"Wouldn't it be wiser to forget the past?" she broke in.

"Nothing would please me more, if you can do so," he cried, eagerly.

"At any rate, I can try," she answered, and hated herself for the lie.

"Then we will imagine that this is our first meeting. Would it be bold on such short acquaintance to say that I should like to be your friend?"

"I don't give my friendship easily," she said, lightly.

"I can be very patient—if I have a little hope—and without it," he added, under his breath, "Miss Hawke, I am a very lonely man. The only friends I have are Ethel and Jack Parmeter."

"A millionaire never lacks friends," she answered, dryly.

"He has heaps of acquaintances, and most of them want something. A rich man misses most of the sweetness of life—that's my experience. He's never sure of the disinterestedness of anyone."

"And yet nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of a thousand would willingly change places with you. People have no sympathy or belief in the alleged miseries of the millionaire."

Max lapsed into silence, and she watched him, curiously. Yes, there were many changes in him—he was years older, and his manner was grave and reserved.

"I'm sick of the City, and shall probably retire from business in the course of a few weeks. By the by, I wonder if I might come to see you? Does your father dislike me very much?"

"He is an invalid and sees no one. But I am staying in London for the present," she added, significantly.

"I hope I may call. Will you give me your address?" he asked, anxiously.

"The Savoy Hotel. Yes, I think you may call. Or will you dine with me to-morrow night?"

"Aileen, Miss Hawke, you are very kind, You can't realize what your invitation means to me. I wish I could explain—"

"Hush! You forget that we have only just met," she said with a smile.

"Twice I have seen you in the City. I longed to speak to you, but I hadn't the pluck."

Before Aileen could answer their host and hostess returned, and the conversation became general.

The Parmeters were evidently delighted to see them on such good terms. Jack showed his pleasure, but Ethel was quiet and thoughtful.

"Let us go to the Savoy for supper," she cried suddenly.

CHAPTER XXI.

The restaurant of the Savoy was not yet crowded, for it was too early for those coming from the theatres, and they obtained a table near the window. To the surprise of all of them, Aileen was in the highest of spirits, and talked with animation, showing to Max a side of her nature the existence of which he had not suspected. And as she talked, he realized the development that had taken place since their last meeting. This was a brilliant woman by his side,—a woman of intellect, who would hold her own in any company.

The meeting with her had been unexpected, and its effect so overwhelming that he had not yet succeeded in recovering his mental balance. Hope had surged to his heart, for she had been kind, and he imagined that the past had been forgotten.

Rumour had said that Hawke had lost all his money, and yet Aileen was wearing jewellery that must have cost a great deal. The rope of pearls was an exquisite ornament, and he was confident that she would not wear an imitation. Moreover, she was staying at an expensive hotel, and they had driven there in a luxurious motor-car that was her own property. And all these months he had been worrying at the possibility that she might be poor.

At last the party broke up, and the Parmeters ordered their car.

"May I stay a little?" Max asked eagerly. "We can sit in the lounge."

"Yes. I'm not in the least tired," she answered, with a smile.

They walked to the hall with the others, and Ethel drew Aileen aside.

"I'm so glad, dear. Be kind to him," she whispered tremulously. But Aileen did not answer.

When the Parmeters had gone, Max led the way to a seat in a quiet corner, and faced her deliberately.

"Aileen, I must talk of the past. There is a barrier between us which must be broken down," he said, with emotion.

"I have warned you—no good can come of reviving things which are better forgotten."

"I shall always remember the night you came to me at my hotel. It was the bitterest moment of my life when I had to refuse your request. Even now I can't give you the reasons why I acted as I did. But they are very weighty ones. And when I heard of your father's serious illness I hated myself. But even now, as I look back, I see that I could not have acted differently. I was bound in honour to do what I did. Aileen, I wish you would believe me," he wound up wistfully.

Aileen's first impulse was to answer angrily, for Max had brought back to her the moment of humiliation which she wished to forgot; but it was necessary to deceive Max, and so she was again forced to dissimulate.

"I prefer not to talk of the past, and you must respect my wishes, or we can't be friends."

"Very well," he answered with a sigh, but soon he became more cheerful and she deftly turned the subject of their conversation to himself.

"All the world is curious about you, and I admit I should like to know the secret of your success," she said with a bewitching smile.

"It's been chiefly a matter of luck. I had good friends behind me, and that's half the battle."

"Your modesty makes you talk like that. Won't you tell me how money is made in the city?"

"In a hundred different ways; some honest, and the others—well, I've come across a tremendous lot of bare-faced robbery. By the by, I suppose you know your father's man, Costello, has started in business on his own account, and is doing quite well. I've come across him once or twice, and like him.

"He would feel honouredif he knew," she answered, and there was a touch of dryness in the remark that caused him to look at her quickly, but she appeared quite unconscious of his scrutiny.

"I wish you would give me advice," she went on quietly. "I've a little spare money, which I should like to increase."

"Let me handle it for you. You needn't be afraid I'll lose it," he said eagerly.

"No, thank you. I would rather invest it myself."

"That's a pity. I'm going to start a 'bear' movement in certain oil shares about which I've got inside information. I'm only awaiting a cable to sell all I can dispose of. I expect to make two or three hundred per cent. on the deal. Won't you change your mind?"

"No; and I'll tell you why. If you did happen to make a bad deal you wouldn't tell me. You would make up the loss out of your own pocket. I'm too proud to run the risk, of that. What are the shares?"

"I can't tell you yet. But, if you like, I will let you know directly the time has come to operate. I will simply wire the name of the company, and you must immediately instruct your brokers to sell—well, just as many as you think advisable."

"That is kind of you. Will you wire me here?"

"With pleasure. I should very much like to help you. Now, I think I must be going. It's rather late."

"Good-bye, Mr. Logan."

"May I say how very glad I am to meet you again? Would you mind if I called very soon?"

"I shall be glad to see you at any time," she answered, quietly.

Aileen walked with him to the hall and bowed her adieu, for she would not bring herself to give him her hand. When alone in her room she did not undress, but stood and stared miserably at her reflection in the mirror.

"How could I do it?" she moaned. "It was shameful."

And she covered her face with her hands and began to cry quietly. After all, was it worth while to play this despicable part in order to justify a desire for revenge? During these last few weeks her self-respect had received a severe shock, and she was tempted to abandon her plot to injure Max. It was impossible to hide from herself how great had been her pleasure in again meeting him, and when at last she went to bed, her mind was disturbd and her purpose had weakened.

Morning came, and she blamed herself bitterly, struggling to revive her hate. When she arrived at the office and saw Costello she again became determined to carry out her plans.

"I want two hundred and fifty pounds in notes," she said to him, and without question he went to procure them.

Again Aileen changed into the serge costume, and at one o'clock she was seated in the little restaurant, awaiting Logan's typist.

"I have news for you," the latter said at once.

"I never ought to have tempted you to betray Mr. Logan. I wronged you, and I'm very sorry. But I don't intend you to suffer; in fact, I've brought the money I promised."

"But I can't take it. I haven't earned it. Of course, I knew I was doing wrong, but I do so hate the City. It wouldn't be right for me to take it?"

Aileen smiled as she noticed the question in the last sentence.

"There are two hundred and fifty pounds in this envelope. I would only suggest one thing—that you leave Mr. Logan's service as soon as possible. I can't blame you for what you did. It was all my fault, and I'm ashamed. No, I'm not staying to lunch. Good-bye."

"Thank you. It's all very strange to me," Jane answered, but she could feel the crisp notes in the envelope which she was longing to open. So she blurted out a "good-bye" and hastened away.

Aileen returned to the office in a very depressed state of mind, for she believed that she had done moral harm to the girl, and she determined to keep her in sight. Costello came in, and she felt it her duty to tell him what had happened, although the recital caused her shame.

"We have him," he jeered, exultingly.

"Yes, we can strip him of a great deal of money. We have now got nearly all the shares we want, and when he comes to buy the shares which he will have to deliver, then he will have to pay our price."

It was a bold scheme, and one likely to succeed, for the details had been carried out with great care, and they were convinced that there was no suspicion of the plot that had been prepared. Logan did not buy or sell in a small way, and they felt sure that he would sell a great number of Tampo Oils, and when the settling day came he would be unable to gain possession of all he had contracted to deliver, except by buying from them. It was, of course, their intention to buy as many as possible when he commenced to sell, and immediately Max wired her she would instruct her brokers to that effect.

(To be continued.)

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

By HAROLD BINDLOSS.

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Bitter rain scourged the Wychope valley, which winds, deep sunk, among the northern moors. A swollen beck filled it with its roar, brown peat water splashed down the ravines, and as the fords were dangerous, Lawyer Nevinson, who had driven over earlier in the day, resigned himself to spending Christmas Eve at Wychope Hall. He had managed the affairs of the Wychope Bells for forty was no fault of his that they were hopelessly involved. His warnings had proved useless, for the Bells were a reckless, headstrong folk. Now he sat in the dark panelled library, while old Heron Bell lay, crippled with gout, in a big chair opposite, looking ruin in the face. Nevinson was sorry for the man whose troubles had been added to by his spend-thrift son. Ronald Bell, who had arrived unexpectedly after dark on the previous evening, leant against the mantel in evening dress, with an anxious frown upon his dissipated countenance.

"So," said Heron, grimly "there is nothing to be done! You can't negotiate another mortgage, and the bank won't allow an overdraft?"

"They would go as far as five hundred pounds."

"A drop in the bucket! Well, I've had my fling, and now I suppose I must pay for it."

Nevinson knew that the cost of the old rake's extravagance would fall most heavily upon his daughter; but the Bells had never taken much thought for their woman folk. Heron turned gloomily towards his son.

"If I'd done my duty by this whelp when he was young and lashed some sense into him, I'd be less embarrassed to-day." He was silent a few moments, and then resumed: "There's my share in the old lead mine. Will none of the London company floaters give a thousand or two for it? The ither partners would be glad to clear out, and lead is going up."

"I saw some of the leading people when I was in town but they wouldn't consider the thing. You're making a serious loss with a handful of men working half-time."

"Then, since you can't help me, I needn't keep you here. You know my friends, and have no doubt, assisted some of them to lock up their family skeletons."

Nevinson was glad to withdraw. There were guests at Wychope, for the Bells were given to hospitality, and when the lawyer went down to join them Heron looked contemptuously at his son.

"If you'd had a grain of pluck, you wouldn't have come skulking home," he said. "Are there no steamers sailing for America?"

"Even if I could have bought a ticket, what could I have done there without money?"

"Work," rejoined his father "Though it would have been a new experience it wouldn't have killed you. You're strong enough in body; it's your brain that's weak."

Ronald faced him with a sickly smile. "You miss the point, sir. Suppose I had got away? The men who hold the bill would have come down on you. They know you'd make a sacrifice to hush the matter up, and gave me a few days to find the money."

"Yes," said Heron, "there's the rub! We have nothing to be proud of; but this the first time a Bell as stooped to forgery." Then he blazed up with fierce anger: "Out of my sight before I do something we'll both regret!"

Ronald left him, and lighted a cigarette outside the library door. As he went down to the big hall he met his sister, who gave him an eager glance; but he shook his head.

"No hope! Nevinson can do nothing!"

Hilda Bell's anxious face grew pale, and, turning back with him, she stopped where a curtain cut them off from the hall. A dance was going on, but the light waltz music and beat of sliding feet maddened the girl. Her brother stood awkwardly silent, toying with his cigarette.

"Then we must face the worst," she said. "It's my due that you should tell me what that is."

"A warrant for my arrest. Though the old man's pretty hard, the stir the thing would make would come near killing him."

Hilda gazed at him with a hunted look in her eyes. She was very pretty and daintily dressed, but there was a hint of strength and courage in her bearing.

"Yes," she said, "he has at least been honourable. You have been indulged at the expense of your mother and myself. But that is a way of ours the woman do not count. Now, it is not for your sake but my parents I must pay again."

"I knew you wouldn't fail us, and the matter lies in your hands. After all Frobisher, is a very good sort."

"Too good to come near us," she cried. "He's an upright man, and I've one brother who had to leave the Army and another who's a thief."

The blood crept into Ronald's face. "You hit hard, but you don't understand. How could I foresee the confounded panic on the stock-market or that the rogue of a jockey would pull the horse I backed?"

"Well," said Hilda, "for the sake of the last shred of the family credit, I suppose you must be saved."

She swept past him, and, crossing the polished floor, found a man with a strong, cold face and some grey in his hair looking out for her.

"The last dance was ours," he said.

"You can have the next," she answered, and Frobisher smiled as she glanced at the watch in her bracelet.

"Ten o'clock; I can't hope it's slow," he remarked. "You have two hours left."

"It's right to the minute. Time has some value to me to-night."

Though her words hurt him, he quietly held out his arm, and as they swung through a dreamy waltz she studied him.

Frobisher was twenty years older than herself, but he was still a vigorous man, and danced well. What was more, he was rich and willing to come to her father's aid. As soon as his terms were agreed to he could be relied upon, for he was one who exacted all that was his due but never broke his word. When the dance was over she let him lead her into a conservatory, where a few coloured lamps burnt among the flowers. Finding her a seat, he leant against a pillar and regarded her with a smile. Hilda was unusually pretty to-night but she had a tragic, half-rebellious look. It hurt and moved him to pity, because he knew he was to some extent the cause of it.

He had admired her since she came home with honours won at a famous college to help her harassed mother in her struggle with financial difficulties. Hilda had brains and courage, and he knew what she had suffered on her father and brother's account. Twelve months ago Bell had approved of him as a suitor, but Hilda had, for once, defied her parents and demanded a year's grace and Frobisher promised to wait until Christmas Day. He had however engaged to relieve Bell of his most pressing embarrassments as soon as Hilda was betrothed to him.

"Must I wait for my answer until the last minute?" he asked.

"Yes" she said with shrinking; "I can't speak until then."

"Ah!" he cried, "why are you so cold to me?"

"I will be honest. You are staunch and upright, a man to trust; but one cannot force affection, and in buying my consent from my father you have done a cruel thing."

"It looks so; but think! You are unhappy at Wychope, and if left to themselves your people cannot escape disaster. You must rebel and desert them or they will marry you to the first rich man who comes along. His character won't count—you had one narrow escape."

Hilda knew it, for she had been sought by worn-out libertine; but she asked with a flash of anger, "What is that to you?"

"Well," he answered, quietly, "though I'm not a romantic figure, I have loved you for some time. If I can do nothing else, I can protect you and banish your troubles. I am patient, and love may come."

"Yes," she said, "one would be safe with you; but have you counted the cost? You are a man of honour; we can hardly escape open shame."

"I think that's not impossible. In fact, in return for your promise, I'll engage to clear your brother."

"Then you know the worst?"

"I have strong suspicions."

"If so, are you not afraid to marry me?"

"You," he said, "are different. You have lived in tainted surroundings, but they could not injure you. I should be a fool if I did not realise the courage and high-mindedness you have shown. As my wife you would be free of your sordid troubles, and I think I can promise you a cleaner air."

Hilda was touched by his earnestness. If there were no escape—and none seemed to offer—she must marry him, and she might have been forced to take a worse husband, but she shrank from the course as a wrong to both. Leaning back in the shadow of a palm, she made no reply, and her thoughts turned upon the one touch of romance that had brightened her dreary life. It had proved transitory, for her father had promptly nipped it in the bud. Heron Bell, who had often sailed dangerously near the wind and had seen his worst failings reproduced in his sons, had nevertheless a keen family pride. The Bells never married beneath them, so far as wealth and station went, but personal character did not count.

The Thwaites, who lived on the moorlands edge, had been sheepfarmers and tenants of Wychope for generations, and the fatner of the present Thwaites had always touched his hat to Heron. Young George, however, had spent ten years in Australia, and made money there, besides acquiring the easy manners of a travelled man. Returning home, he had rented another tract of moor from one of Heron's neighbours and bought up a mortgage of the Bell's so that he now owned part of his large holding. By degrees people of local importance had recognised him but the Bells stood out. Meeting Hilda by chance Thwaites fell in love with her. The man, who had learnt much in his travels, was handsome, modest, and resolute, and the girl felt drawn to him. Her father, however, issued his ultimatum, and, knowing that if she rebelled she must break with her harassed mother too, Hilda submitted. The sheep farmer gravely told her that he would wait, and if ever she needed a friend she could count on him. She needed one badly now, but she had sent George Thwaites no word, and the time in which help could avail was rapidly slipping away.

"I think we had better go back to the hall," she said.

Frobisher bowed, and on rejoining the company Hilda, who was claimed for a dance, took part in it with reckless gaiety. Hope had gone, but she must meet her fate with courage. Her eyes had a feverish glitter, her lips were dry, but her laugh rang clearly, and she matched her partner's jests. Then, as the music stopped, there was a stir near the door, and a man moved up the middle of the hall, while the dancers gazed at him. His long boots were miry, his clothes were wet, and a trial of water marked his progress across the polished floor.

"George Thwaites!" said a man near Hilda. "He must have swum the Wanda beck!"

Turning with heightened colour and startled eyes, the girl held out her hand to the new comer.

"Why are you here?" she asked. "How did you cross the ford?"

"I've crossed it on a worse night; grey Dalesman faces water well. Then I had a notion that you needed me."

Hilda saw that everybody was watching them, and that her mother would interfere as soon as she could do so without causing a scene; but she bore the curious scrutiny with proud calm.

"Ah!" she said; "but how did you know?"

"Should I not know of anything that troubled you, and are secrets kept in the dale? But I'll own that I only guessed how hard you might be pressed when I heard that Ronald had slunk home."

"You forget that you are speaking of my brother."

"No; but that you have such a brother has always astonished me. Still, this is no time for fencing; you have a choice to make, and all you have been taught at Wychope will pull hard against the farmer."

"Oh!" she said, with fluttering heart, "you are both good men."

He bowed with quite grace. "I have nothing against my rival. What I feel for you you know; I had once the honour of telling you. Now my first business is with your father."

His curtness did not jar upon the girl, because it was justified by the likelihood of in erruption. He had come to deliver her; but a perverse humour springing from the reaction of relief prompted her to mock him.

"So you will also make a bid?"

"I'm forced," he told her gravely. "But I only mean to buy your liberty. When your brother's escape is arranged for, you must choose as your heart speaks."

She coloured to the roots of her hair. his was not the kind of offer Frobisher had made; but seeing her mother approaching, Thwaites left her.

Heron Bell was sitting by the hearth in the library, with his foot upon a cushion, and looked up sharply as his visitor came in.

"After hat passed at our last meeting, I hardly expected this favour," he remarked.

"Things have changed since then. Besides, the season is supposed to be one of goodwill."

"In that sense you are welcome. As long as we are able we keep open house; but if you have any business with me you can come to the point."

"I mean to. I'm here to make you an offer. You could find a use for three thousand pounds?"

Bell started but recovered his rather grim composure. "I can't deny it; but what do you ask in return?"

"Your share in the lead mine and your partners' consent to leave its management to me."

"That could be arranged. They'd jump at a chance of getting their money back; but as you know the mine doesn't pay, your offer, no doubt, covers some other consideration."

"It does," Thwaites answered, coolly. "You are badly in need of money; but I make no bid for your daughter's hand. I cannot place Miss Bell in such a humiliating position."

Bell flushed hotly. It was the first time a Wychope tenant had spoken in that style to him.

"You wish to save appearances. I had not expected such fastidiousness," he answered, with a sneer.

"Your expectations don't concern me. I worked as a rock-driller on the gold reefs of Western Australia, and was afterwards fortunate in some prospecting. Now, after seeing the drifts by the favour of your foreman, I'm willing to back my judgment that the mine can be made to pay. We'll let that go. I make one condition—if we come to terms, Miss Bell must be free to marry whom she pleases, and you must bind yourself to put no pressure on her."

"That means she must be free to marry you?"

"I said—whom she pleases. It leaves her at liberty to reject me."

Bell gave him a searching glance. In spite of his prejudices he was conscious of a certain admiration for the man. The fellow spoke and bore himself well; he had brains, and a man who could raise three thousand pounds on the spure of the moment was not to be despised. Moreover, Bell believed his daughter had a tenderness for Thwaites, and his conscience had occasionally pricked him for forcing her marriage with Frobisher.

"Well," he said, "before I can consider a bargain with you, I must cry off another. Will you ring the bell, and then sit down?"

A few minutes afterwards Frobisher came in and glanced keenly at his wet and muddy rival. "Ah!" he said with cool contempt for his host, "I, think I understand. This is to be something of the nature of an auction..."

"Hard words are out of place, Bell," rejoined. "You did'nt show much mercy when you offered me certain terms, but now Mr. Thwaites seems more liberal I wish to be fair. If you are to keep your promises, you demand my daughter's hand?"

"My offer holds as I made it."

"Then," said Bell, with bitter humour, "since we are using the language of the sale-room, Mr. Thwaites goes one bitter He will take over my embarrassments and leave my daughter free."

Frobisher raised his eyebrows in surprise. "If that is so, you can take it that my generosity does not equal his; ut there are reasons. I am a man of Miss Bells station, and I can give her the life she was trained to

(Continued on page 8.)

CAP AND BELLS.

By QUEENIE SCOTT HOPPER.

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We saw the little crowd in Jernyngholm High Street, when we were shopping there before lunch on Christmas Eve; quite a string of children, and errand-boys, and so on, jostling and laughing behind something that was evidently really funny, for even sedate grown-up people, coming the other way, had to turn back as they passed the procession, for one more grin.

"What's the lark?" said Jim. "Do let us hurry up and see."

We hurried up accordingly. Flo's quick eyes caught sight of the attraction first.

"Oh look!" she said. "Doesn't he make you think of King Robert of Sicily? When King Robert was the Jester, you know. Look!"

We looked and looking, saw a figure clad in motley, the oddest mixture of bright green and flaming yellow. He walked slowly, keeping his head a little bent; his hands clasped behind his back, were holding the stick with bells. A placard on his shoulders said, in big letters:—

"Everybody's going to Blankham's Christmas Bazaar. I'm not, but then you can see for yourselves that I'm a Fool."

We joined in the general laugh.

"How killing!" cried Jim. "That's something like an idea in advertising!"

"Poor old soul!" said Val, when he had got over his first laugh. "Seems an odd way of spending one's Christmas Eve, doesn't it? Marching round the town, proclaiming oneself a Fool.'s

"He'll get paid for it, you know," remarked Jim.

"I suppose so, old fellow," Val rejoined. "You wouldn't find anybody quite such a Fool, I should think, as to do it free of charge. Money well earned I call it, whatever it may be."

"I'd like to see his face," said Flo.

But there was'nt very much of it on view, the jester's cap was drawn tight down, and he never turned about, to take any notice of the laughing, hustling crew, who made merry at his expense.

We told the people at home about Blankham's Jester, when we got back; and then we forgot him, having other fish to fry. You see, we were giving a party. It had been planned, at first, for the 28th, but it turned out that Val would have to go back to London on that day, instead of staying with us over the New Year; so we arranged the party for Christmas Eve instead, as Val was "booked" for one of the special attractions. You know how some people have the knack of making everything seem jolly just because they are there? Val, dear old boy! is one of that sort.

The first chapter of our patty was for the kiddies—the friends of Jack and Jill. We had them from three to six, and the fun was fast and furious, with Val the very pivot on which it spun. Then, after they were gone, the big boys and girls, our own friends began to arrive, and right in the midst of the festivities Uncle Bill popped in.

To most people Uncle Bill is known as Principal Meadows, of Dunburgh College. They are always saying how remarkable it is for one man's head to carry so much knowledge as his does. The wonder to us is that there is room in his head for any knowledge at all, considering its mighty store of fun and jokes.

Uncle Bill, when he popped over from Dunburgh, a couple of stations away, didn't know we were having a party. But the fact that we were, didn't scare him away, as it would have scared a silly old professor in a story-book. He simply apologized for the fact that he hadn't come in "war-paint," and said he had lately learnt three new conjuring tricks that he could give us between romps. He's allright is our Uncle Bill.

Well, he was giving his conjuring performance, after joining heart and soul in Blind Man's Buff, when suddenly there arose the most appalling row outside. (As a rule, Falkland Square counts itself a quiet, respectable place.) We flew, with one accord, to look out, and saw a regular small mob skirmishing under the big street lamp, just outside our gate. A dozen figures, dancing, and hooting, were pelting snowballs at an odd one—a very odd one—whom they had cornered there. The odd one stood at bay, and flung back a stream of language foreign to our ears.

"Oh, Jim Val Leslie!" Flo cried. "It's the Fool! The Jester you know, that we saw in the High Street this morning! What are all those fellows doing to him? They've pulled off his placard—they're tearing his clothes; it's a shame!"

Val dashed to the rescue.

"What ho varlets?" cried his ringing voice. "How dare you mishandle our honoured guest? Do you fail to recognize my Lord Misrules' livery? Enter good my lord, I pray you, and take the headship of our merry sports. How chances it, that you have become separated from your followers, and fallen into the hands of rude fellows such as these?"

Didn't the "rude fellows" lose their breath, as Val, in a twinkling, thrust his arm through the Jester's pulling him up the steps and in at the front door, which he promptly shut behind him?

The Jester, safe in the lighted hall, was a sorry sight. His motley garb hung tattered; his forehead bled from a blow with something harder than a snowball. He wrung Val's hand again and again, still talking in the unknown language: and then suddenly a bit of English came, and we all felt better.

Val took him away to patch him up. Then he brought him into the dining-room, where we were just going to have refreshments. We cheered.

"My Lord Misrule having the for moment run short of breath, desires me to make a speech on his behalf," said Val. "Something in this style is, I believe, correct;

'Come being with a noise,
My merry, merry boys,
The Christmas log to the firing:
While my good lord he
Bid ye all be free,
And feast to your heart's desiring.'

Please to imagine yourselves at a Christmas Eve revel in some old baronial hall, in the days of good Queen Bess. And now, my Lord Misrule, may I take the honour of joining you in a bowl of ginger-punch?"

He set our unexpected guest at the head of the table and waited on him. My Lord Misrule bowed, smiled, and did the best he could to live up to the "greatness" which had thus been "thrust upon him." Now that we saw his face he recalled more than ever the pictures of King Robert of Sicily. In spite of the court-plaster, it was a remarkably good-looking face, with its olive complexion and bright dark eyes.

As those eyes flashed quickly from one to another of us, they suddenly met the eyes of Uncle Bill. Uncle Bill, leaning against the wall and eating an ice, had heard, from different members of the company, different accounts of how, during the day, they had seen the Fool; and his eyes had been quietly resting on the Lord of Misrule ever since Val had put him into his chair. Now he almost jumped out of it, and a burning flush overswept his face under the clear olive skin.

Uncle Bill smiled his charming smile.

"The unexpected happens, Signor Lorenzo di Rossi," he suavely remarked. "I have been waiting to catch your eye ever since you entered the room, as I felt sure that this was not our first meeting."

We gasped in amazement. With a very dramatic movement, the Lord of Misrule fairly sprang across the room, and dropped on one knee at Uncle Bill's feet. An Englishman couldn't have done it if he tried.

"Sir!" he cried. "I entreat that you will hear my story. I will tell it before all this company, if you so bid me."

("Yes, yes! please tell him yes Uncle Bill!" sped in a murmur round the room.)

"And afterwards, sir" went on the eager voice with its uncertain English, "do to me what you please . . . all but expel. Not expel—for the disgrace that it would bring upon my parents."

"And what, may I ask about the disgrace you have seen fit to bring upon your Alma Mater—that is to say, the College of which I have the honour to be head?" sternly demanded Uncle Bill. "From time to time I have had to prohibit graduates of both sexes, from doing things that it would never have occurred to me to do, when I was a graduate myself: but upon my word of honour, I should not have thought. I needed to point out that it was undignified to walk about the streets in motly, glorying in the fact that everybody could see for themselves you were a Fool."

My Lord Misrule—alias Signor Lorenzo di Rossi—fairly grovelled at his accuser's feet. Therefore he missed the twinkle in his accuser's eyes.

"Stand up, if you please!" said Uncle Bill. "And explain yourself in the best English that you can command."

Misrule obeyed, though I feel sure that he would have preferred confession on his knees and in his native tongue.

He and another of the Dunburgh "first year" science students—it appeared—had seen an advertisement stating that a number of sandwichmen, and one odd man, were required by Messrs. Blankham for advertising purposes on Tuesday, December 24th. As a matter of curiosity, the English youth had made it his business to call at the time appointed, and find out what the duties of the odd man were to be. Having found out, he informed Lorenzo that these "duties" were to parade the streets from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. "dressed in the motley garb that jesters wear" and bearing that placard on his back. His pay for the day's work was to be half a sovereign.

"And for the sake of half-a-sovereign, was Uncle Bill's comment, "you were willing to drag the reputation of your college in the dust."

"It was not for the sake of the half-sovereign, sir," confessed Lorenzo, with engaging frankness. "He—the other fellow—said to me 'I bet you a fiver that you wouldn't tackle the job.'"

A cold shudder ran through us as those syllables dropped, with sweet sedateness, from the smooth Italian tongue. Which of us would have dared to talk of "fivers" and "jobs" to Uncle Bill?

"And you said . . . ?" interrogated Uncle Bill.

"I said 'Finished,'" meekly breathed Lorenzo.

"Meaning 'Done,' which is, I believe, the approved form of concluding a bet" severely observed Uncle Bill. "And so—in order to put a 'fiver' in your pocket——"

"Oh, sir, it was not for my own pocket," cried Lorenzo, with his face a flame. "A fellow countryman of mine—a patriot and a musician—is starving in your rich city, because he is too proud to ask it to throw him an alms. He and his little daughter are my dear friends. I long to make their lot less hard, but my parents in Italy can give me little pocket-money—I am an expense to them for college fees and books and board and lodgings; and there are others to educate besides me. I wished to send my friends secretly the five-pound note as a Christmas present to help them in their strait; and I hoped that nobody would ever know the other part. I made him—my fellow-student—promise to say nothing. But he was false" the dark eyes blazed. "He sprang on me tonight with more of our fellows to avenge the insult to the College so he said."

"And somebody's kind information advised me to visit Jernyngholm on that same errand" Uncle Bill remarked "and catch you at the game. It looks to me Signor as though you had made very little clear profit by playing the fool. I fancy your worthy College friend will make out that there was some misunderstanding about the fiver, while I should not be surprised if Messrs. Blankham declined to part with the half-sovereign seeing you have mixed up their name in that most unseemly brawl, and had their livery torn off your back. It takes a wise man to play the fool, you now, if he's going to carry the business through successfully."

Lorenzo meekly bowed his head.

"For my own part," Uncle Bill continued, "I will think the matter over, and see how far it may be possible to overlook this scandalous prank of yours. And if you care to trust me with a few particulars concerning your fellowcountryman—the patriot and musician—there is just a chance that I might be able to do him a good turn without making Dunburgh College into a laughing stock."

The words sound hard, but Uncle Bill's voice didn't. Lorenzo met his glance with grateful eyes.

"And, oh, uncle," burst out Flo, "do you think they would be offended if we made up a Christmas hamper to send the little girl?"

"Offended!" said Uncle Bill reflectively. "Well perhaps not seeing it is Christmas time. We will persuade Signor di Rossi to assume the role of Santa Claus. Perhaps he may find it more congenial than that of Messrs. Blankham's Fool."

[The End.]

ROSAMUND'S LETTER.

BOMBAY LADIES AT THE PICTURE BALL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

We all certainly have a mania for dressing-up to-day, but we never did it to better advantage than on Wednesday last, at the Albert Hall Ball. I have been to several of these gorgeous pageants at the Albert Hall, but this one outshone them all. Last year at the Versailles Ball we all walked in procession round the Hall in our various groups, this year we either sat in picture frames on a great raised platform, or grouped ourselves into pictures. The idea was fine, and many of us realized for the first time how interesting is the study of art viewed consecutively from the earliest historic times unto the present day.

The Egyptian and Assyrian groups represented prizes and figures from pottery. I have never seen anything better carried out, for the people who took part managed to keep so absolutely still that a living frieze was there before our eyes. The stiff, hieretic attitudes of primitive times, were accurately copied by the actors.

Two items, Indian and Japanese groups, were represented by actual Indian and Japanese ladies. It was a charming conception thus to bring the and West together. One of the most East striking of the Indian representatives was a Bombay lady, Begum Fyzee Rahami, sister of the Begum of Janjira, Princess Pretoria of Cooch Behar, and Mrs. Mookerjee, also looked extraordinarily pretty. Mr. Mookerjee was the lady whose successful portrait by John Collier, was so much admired in the Portrait Exhibition this Summer. Mrs. Ameer Ali, who arranged their groups, must indeed be congratulated. She is, as you will remember, sister to Gertrude Kingston, the actress, and her husband is the well-known Mahommedan, who takes so much interest in his co-religionists in India. Every one was very delighted with the Japanese groups, which were arranged by the Japanese Ambassadress. I saw some of these sweet little ladies, meet each other at one of the rehearsals, and they curtsied to each other and rubbed their knees, in the old fashioned way.

Perhaps the most interesting pictures were the Early Italian. Miss Violet Asquith represented Lippi's Angel Gabriel very well, and Mrs. John Lavery, the artist's wife, looked exquisite as Botticelli's Figure of Spring. She wore a wig made of real gold hair, gold such as is woven into Eastern fabrics.

In turn appeared pictures by Paul Veronese, Titian Leonardo da Vinci, Holbein, Vandyke and Rubens. So well carried out were the pictures one at once recognised famous pictures from the great art galleries of the Continent.

The Spanish pictures by Murillo and Valesquez were very interesting, but the most beautiful were the pictures of the French school of Lancret, Greuze and Le Brui. Some of the prettiest women in England appeared in these pictures and their dresses and pose were perfect.

Thus picture by picture the centuries passed through the golden frames, till we arrived at the most graceful of all periods, that of Reynolds Hoppner. Cosway and Raeburn. Beautiful woman after beautiful woman appeared and disappeared, and one longed to call to some of them to stay just a little longer and not let so much romance and beauty disappear for ever.

Finally we arrived at Victoria times, and I am not sure that *The Empress and Her Ladies* by Winterhalter did not prove the most attractive of all the pictures. A crinoline may have been a most awkward garment to manœuvre, but there is something very charming about it, though where the charm lies it would be hard to say. The demure faces and the side curls perhaps account for our admiration for the ladies of this period.

When the last picture had faded from our sight we felt we had, indeed, seen a magnificent andunique spectacle. The dancing then began and early Italian Angels danced with Spanish Cardinals and Roman ladies took a turn with Chinese Mandarins, while some one in the reign of Henry VIII might be seen manœuvring round a Victorian crinoline.

One way and another London is a very gay and attractive place at this moment and all the shops have put on their gayest colours and display the most ravishing Christmas presents so as to tempt all us foolish little fishes with their outspread nets.

By the way this letter will arrive just about Christmas time, so I will end by sending you every seasonable greeting.

ROSAMUND.

WILD BIRDS' PLUMAGE.

A NEW GOVERNMENT BILL.

CRUEL PRACTICES IN SIND.

It appears that an organized effort is to be made, says the *Times*, to oppose the passage of the Bill for prohibiting the importation of wild birds' plumage which the Government have now in hand. The campaign has so far expressed itself in a series of interruptions during a meeting held recently under the presidency of Sir Harry Johnston in support of the Bill, and in a resolution carried last month at a meeting held at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce. As most of our readers know, the Bill is in its main features similar to the Bill introduced by Lord Avebury and passed by the House of Lords in 1907. It aims at preventing the importation of feathers used in millinery which are obtained from wild birds, often in circumstances of great cruelty, but does not interfere with unobjectionable industries such as the trade in ostrich plumes. Since Lord Avebury's Bill came before Parliament, the cause it championed has been reinforced by many fresh recommendations. The Dominions have presented a petition to the Colonial Secretary asking that Great Britain should help them in carrying out their own bird-preservation laws by closing the free market which at present exists in London for smuggled skins and feathers. The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute has passed a resolution to the same effect. A law has been enacted in the United States prohibiting the importation of plumage, while local legislation for the protection of threatened species has been enforced more extensively and thoroughly. And evidence of the barbarous and wholesale slaughter perpetrated by the hunters who supply the plumage trade has been accumulating from well-authenticated sources until the traffic stands plainly revealed as one of the most wantonly cruel of modern days.

Some acknowledgment of these detestable features of the industry is to be found even in the report of the trade meeting organised in its support. One speaker is stated to have declared that they all agreed that the killing of the osprey was a bad thing, and that it must be stopped. Osprey is the meaningless milliners' term for the nuptial plumage of white egrets, and it may be presumed that it is the trade in the feathers of these birds which the speaker admitted to be indefensible.

This marks a considerable movement of opinion, for three years ago Mr. C. F. Downham, one of the chief spokesmen of the trade, declared that it was legitimate, and in a letter published in *The Times* defied Mr. James Buckland to prove that the number of egrets in Florida had been diminished by the feather trade during the preceding thirty years. He added that Mr. Buckland's statement that wardens of the bird reserves in America had been murdered by plume hunters while in discharge of their duties was "libellous and untrue." These statements were opposed to the common knowledge of naturalists and were immediately contradicted in our columns by the President of the National Association of Audubon Societies, who authoritatively declared that three wardens had been killed, and that only a few pairs of egrets survived in the whole of Florida. It will be interesting to see whether the tardy admission of a defender of the trade that there is something objectionable in this particular traffic will be followed by the only effectual step to suppress it—the abandonment of the sale of egret plumes.

We have followed with care the pleas which have been put forward not only in commercially interested quarters, for the rejection of the Bill in favour of some attempt to impose a close season for the persecuted species in their various native countries, or pending the report of a commission which should attempt to discover how far plume-hunting can be followed without the serious diminution of the various victims. Considering the remote and laxly administered character of many of the districts where plume-hunting is carried on, both suggestions are impracticable. It is idle to talk of enforcing restrictions in the backwoods of Venezuela or Colombia, when our own wild birds' preservation Acts are disregarded with more or less impunity in half the parishes in England. The mere cost of a commission sent to explore half the wildernesses of the earth would be almost prohibitive. There is an *a priori* reasonableness about the contention that it would be unjust to exclude the feathers of birds which can be farmed like ostriches. But there are probably extremely few cases in which any other wild bird is so farmed for its plumage, while even such farming may be marked by very objectionable features. A case from Karachi was recently reported in the Indian Press in which two men were fined for sewing up the eyes of birds so that they should not fight in their cages. It was stated that this was a common practice of fishermen in Sind, who breed birds and export their feathers to England. This is not only another apparent example of the way in which the prohibition on the export of plumage from India is notoriously evaded by smuggling into our open market, but shows how easily abuses might arise under any system which gave a general sanction to feather-farming. All legitimate methods of breeding birds for their plumage can be safeguarded as definite exceptions under an Act prohibiting importation; and only the exclusion by law of all plumage not so specified can put this country abreast of the United States and of its own daughter Dominions in the suppression of a barbarous industry.

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THE REV. PAUL WATT'S INDISCRETION.

By R. S. WARREN BELL.

(Copyright).

I should leave it in Consols, Paul, I should really !" murmured the rector's wife. "They're safe, you know."

"But think of the miserable interest!" cried the rector of Longwash, which is a hamlet you have never heard of, in a remote part of the Lincolnshire coast. "Consols will *never* go up again ! I shall re-invest the money."

"Well, dear, mind you get sound advice," said Mrs. Watt. "You can't always trust these lawyers and stock-brokers. Get a friend who knows about these things to advise you."

"I'm going to," said Mr. Watt. "I intend to get the best advice to be had in England."

"Dear me ! I didn't know you knew anyone who was anything *at* all in the financial world," responded Mrs. Watt.

"I know one man," said the rector. "At least, I *did* know him." And he laughed. "I did know Jesse Lewis—and he had very good cause to know *me*!"

"Jesse Lewis—the millionaire ! The man who is pulling down a music-hall and building a church in Leicester Square ?"

"Yes ; Jesse Lewis. The man who gave a new peal of bells to Umberslade Cathedral ; the man whose wealth is in everybody's mouth."

"And how do you come to know *him* Paul ?"

"He was in my form at Umberslade School, when I was a young man. And among other things, I taught him *arithmetic* ! Think of the use he's made of it since."

"He is an old pupil of yours ! How interesting ! I wonder if he remembers you !"

"Doubtless he had forgotten all about me till I ventured to remind him of my existence."

"Then you've written to him ?"

"Aye—and received his answer."

"The Rev. Paul was, in his simple way, a secretive sort of man, and fond of springing surprises on his family. Therefore, to the interested and astonished eyes of his good help-meet, he now displayed a letter.

Mrs. Watt read it aloud :—

The Chop House,
Pall Mall, S.W.
April 3, 19—.

My Dear Mr. Watt,—Of course I remember you ! Is it likely I should forget my old form-master at Umberslade ? I am afraid I was rather a handful in those days, and have to thank you for keeping my nose to the grindstone ! And if, as you say, you would like my humble advice on investments, it is entirely at your service.

The best time to see me is the afternoon, between three and five. Your card will procure you a prompt audience.—Believe me, my dear Mr. Watt, Yours faithfully,

Jesse Lewis.

"There, my dear, isn't that a delightful letter ? One *is* not often so remembered by one's old pupils !"

And the rector's eyes gleamed.

"It seems a nice letter," agreed Mrs. Watt, "but," she added slowly. "I should be careful with him. There is a touch of something in it I don't altogether like. . . . Was he a *favourite* boy of yours ?"

"Hardly a favourite," laughed the rector. "No, hardly that ? He was very talkative, I remember, and so our relations were not always agreeable. Still, all that part of it is forgotten and forgiven by now, of course. . . And to think—to think I taught him *arithmetic !*"

"It is a curious address—' The Chop House,' " surmised Mrs. Watt, taking up the letter again.

"It is a very old club-house. The club fell on evil days, and Mr. Lewis bought it up, lock, stock, and barrel, and made it his office. He spent twenty thousand pounds on renovating it, and I am told that it is a palatial place."

"And when are you going to see him ?" asked Mrs Watt.

"To-day," said the Rev. Paul. "This very afternoon. Next week he may have flown to the South of France or America. Strike while the iron's hot !"

"Very well," said Mrs. Watt. "I'll pack your bag." She paused at the door. "But be careful, Paul. That legacy is *all* we have, my dear, beyond your living. And, after all, Consols are *absolutely* safe."

"With a touch of his magic wand," replied the Rev. Paul lightly, "Mr. Lewis can turn my two thousand into *ten !*"

Mrs. Watt smiled at her husband's enthusiasm, but the smile faded from her face as she crossed the flagged hall of the rectory and mounted the old oak staircase. Soon an old Gladstone bag, stained with travel and plastered with vari-coloured labels, stood in the hall ; the garden-boy was dispatched to catch the pony and harness him to his cart ; one of the girls brushed her father's hat and coat, while another cut sandwiches for his journey; and so the Rev. Paul Watt was got ready for the greatest adventure that he had ever yet set out upon.

II.

The waiting-room of the Chop House reminded one somewhat of the ante-chamber in which Dr. Johnson sat scowling till my Lord Chesterfield should deem fit to see the hack from Fleet Street. Here waited men and women of fashion, sharp-eyed financiers, clerks, and messengers. Ever and anon a slim, alert, clean-shaven secretary hailed one to his audience. Sometimes hardly a minute would elapse before a fresh summons sounded. Whatever Jesse Lewis had been at school, he was now evidently a man of few words. And those words, it might be hazarded, were quite to the point.

A smart boy in buttons placed a chair for the Rev. Paul Watt and took in his card to the secretary, returning presently with the words : "Mr. Lewis will see you immediately, sir."

The men and women of fashion, the sharp-eyed financiers, the clerks and messengers looked with interest on the obviously rural clergyman who was to be seen "immediately"—who, apparently, was to be given priority over all of them. Most of them over the dinner-table that evening mentioned the "old parson" who appeared to have a claim on Mr. Lewis's attention. "But, there," was the comment, "Jesse Lewis likes to keep in with the Church. Great Churchman, Jesse ! Good idea to get oneself up in clerical rig if you want to see him !"

A bad idea, rather—as one such impostor had already discovered.

"*Mr. Watt.*" The clean-shaven secretary was scanning the assemblage with a shrewd, quick glance. "Ah—Mr. Watt ! Will you come in, sir ?"

And in to the presence of Jesse Lewis millionaire, went the Rev. Paul Watt with a humble, hasty shuffle.

The great man was sitting in an absurdly simple room. A desk, a chair for himself and his visitor, a few good engravings on the walls—and that seemed to be really all there was in the room. But then, when you were in a room with Jesse Lewis you did not have time to notice much else than Jesse Lewis.

The Rev. Paul had a dim recollection of Lewis as a fairish boy of average build and height. There had been nothing about him to make him stand out from his fellows. And he was surprised to find how little Lewis had altered since the Umberslade days. Of course, he was now a man in late middle age, and most of the fair hair had vanished, while what he had left was liberally flecked with grey, but the easy expression was just as it had been, and that slight tilt forward of the head was the exact tilt forward of the arithmetical blunderer of old. But when Jesse Lewis rose to his full height of six feet Mr. Watt was compelled to own that he had at least *grown*.

Pupil and master looked squarely at each other—pupil now a good six inches above master—and then shook hands.

"It is a great pleasure to me to see you, sir" said the financier, and such were his tone and manner that for a moment it seemed to the old rector that the forty years' gap in their associations had never existed, and that once again they were master and boy. "I have not seen anyone from Umberslade for years. They mostly went into the professions, didn't they ? But I—wandered."

"To some purpose," put in the Rev. Paul genially. "Possibly—possibly." And a certain wistfulness came for a moment into the financier's eyes. "Possibly. Yet they no doubt, are as well off—where they are."

"And yet, no doubt, many of them envy you," ventured the rector.

"I daresay. But envy is often the result of ignorance."

"There is, of course, a shady side to every street," quacked the rector, It was not a very fortunate remark, and Jesse Lewis's eyes narrowed a trifle. "Great wealth, after all, has its penalties as well as its pleasures," went on the rector, with a gallant effort to cover his maladroit observation. "Very few minutes of your time are your own, I expect ?"

"That is unfortunately so," admitted the financier. "One is in detention permanently, so to speak. . . . . Well my dear Mr. Watt, we had better be making use of the minutes I am able to place at *your* disposal. You have some money to invest, I understand ?"

"What must seem a trifle to you," smiled the rector. "Two thousand pounds—a legacy that has recently come my way."

"And a very snug little sum, sir. Now let us see, I can suggest to you, a number of sound securities that will yield you three or four per cent.—municipal loans, tramways, and things of that sort—"

He paused, for he had not failed to note that the rector's countenance had fallen. And in that pause Jesse Lewis had summed up his man.

"I am entirely in your hands, Mr. Lewis" said the rector. "But I told my wife that I would *not* leave the money in Consols."

"Ha ! You would prefer a livelier investment ?" The financier appeared to reflect. "Something a little more ambitious ? Eh ? Well, why not ? You would like your two thousand to double itself, let us say."

The rector could not restrain a chuckle. Once he had turned his two thousand into four, he might be prepared to consider a quiet, gilt edged investment that would bring him in a snug and certain two hundred pounds a year.

"Well, now, let me think," said Jesse Lewis, stealing a long glance at his visitor. "I fancy I know something that would suit you. But I am going to make a condition."

"I will accept any condition that an honourable man can accept."

"I should not," said Jesse Lewis, with a touch of coldness, "make any condition that was not so. I simply want you to give me your word that you will not tell anybody of the investment I am going to suggest to you. Not a soul. Not your wife, even."

"I agree. It is a condition I can easily conform to."

"Very well I have your word to that effect. . . . The investment I am going to suggest is a diamond mine in Rhodesia called the Mountain Cat. The shares are at present very low, and you can pick them up, as we say, for a song. You will instruct your bankers to realise on your Consols, and you will then send your cheque to a broker whose name I will give you, with instructions that he expend the entire amount on 'Mountain Cats.' Perhaps you had better retain a loose hundred or so, as you will no doubt like to have a little pocket-money to go on with. Then you will hold on to your shares till your broker, advised by me, suggests that you sell."

"I see," cried Mr. Watt. "I quite see. How plain-sailing it all seems !"

"And in the meantime you are not to say a *single word* to anybody about this investment."

"Not a word. You have my promise."

The financier rose and held out his hand.

"Be very careful, Mr. Watt, that you keep it."

Then Jesse Lewis opened the door leading into the ante-chamber, and almost deferentially conducted the old clergyman past the men and women of fashion, the sharp-eyed financiers, the clerks and messengers, to the corridor beyond, and waited with him till the lift bore him down and away.

III.

"He could not have been," declared the rector, on returning to his wind and wave-washed home a few days later, "more agreeable. I am more than glad that I wrote to him."

"And what has he advised you to put your money in ?"

"Ah ! That is more than I can tell you."

"Do you mean, Paul, that you have given him your two thousand pounds to do as he likes with ?"

"By no means, my dear. By no means. I am handing the mone stockbroker to invest.

"In what ?"

"That, I repeat, is more than I can tell you."

Mrs. Watt looked puzzled for a moment. Then her countenance cleared. She was accustomed to a certain secretiveness in her husband. He was simply following his usual policy. When he chose, she knew, he would unburden himself. It was on all fours with the way in which he purchased his simple presents and prepared other little surprises for his family.

However, tangible results of the rector's windfall were presently in evidence, for Mr. Watt was soon making a hole in the loose hundred he had kept to his credit at the bank. Eagerly and delightedly he planned a real holiday for the summer now upon them—a holiday which would not mean merely an exchange of rectory houses, but a holiday in which *work* would have no part. Twenty pounds—all of twenty pounds—was handed to my lady wherewith to replenish her wardrobe, and as my lady knew it would please her lord if she used this money as he desired, and as smaller sums in proportion to age and requirements were given to the girls to get them frills and furbelows, or the modern equivalents to those fashions, she did so use her money, and you could not wish to view a more beautiful or innocent sight than the unfeigned, loving pleasure with which the family greeted her when she appeared in her new apparel. Though to be sure, a patrician lady would have quite failed to notice that there was anything in her appearance calling for exclamation or even a second glance.

The holiday was taken, and the family returned in September brown and fit. It had been a famous holiday, and was ever after talked of. And through it all not a word fell from the lips of the Rev. Paul Watt about his investment. The pupil was keeping troth with his master.

No word either came from the broker; week followed week and still he kept scilent. It was a little trying but the Rev. Paul must not unseal his lips. Still ringing in his ears he heard Jesse Lewis's stern warning. Often the rector heard those words. They entered into his dreams ; they mingled with the chiming of the church bells. The birds twittered them at him, and he saw them written across the blue of the sky:

"*Be careful, Mr. Watt that you keep it !*"

The first nip of winter found the promise unbroken and the postman bringing many letters and circulars, but no word from the broker. People were beginning to say, not without reason, that the rector was looking thinner. Well, it is a great tax upon one's placidity to await the news that one has doubled one's fortune. The rector was begining to look appreciably older, too, and much as this money meant, his wife at times found herself wishing that he had never come into it. Before he knew what he had, and lived within it (with a struggle) ; now, she surmised, he knew not what he had.

One of these letters the postman brought, that was never the letter he wanted, bore a familiar superscription. It was from an old school-friend, an Indian Civil Servent, at home on furlough ; and he expressed a desire to come and spend a week with Paul Watt. Paul expressing his pleasure at this the Civil Servant duly arrived, and not alone, for he brought with him his pretty second wife whom everybody, of course, took for his daughter.

And so it came to pass that, on the last night of the Civil Servant's stay, the chat turned on investments. The Civil Servant had done well. He had money to lay out. Did his old friend know anything ? What, for instance, had he put his recent legacy into ?

For a time Paul Watt kept his lips closed on his secret. He must not tell. But the broker had waited overlong to write. The thing was burning itself into his brain. He *must* tell . . . And he told.

But, first, he, too, extracted a solemn promise of secrecy from his old friend and then the long-pent words came out with a sudden rush :

"*Buy Mountain Cats !*"

"Eh ? Diamond mine ? No, no ! Never touch 'em. Where's the paper ? What are they at ? Pooh ! . . . Four and sixpence ! My good Paul——"

An effort—a tremble of the lips. Then :

"Jesse Lewis told me to buy them !"

The Civil Servant bounded—literally bounded—out of his chair:

"Jesse Lewis !"

"Yes. He is an old pupil of mine. So, to oblige me——"

"I see ! I see ! . . . He wouldn't let his old schoolmaster down. . . . That sort of man never would. . . . Too big. . . . By George ! It's a snip——"

"But you won't mention a *word* of this ?"

How old Paul Watt was looking, what pained anxiety there was in his eyes, as he almost cried out this reminder to his friend.

"Not a word ! No one will take any notice of an Indian on holiday trying to make a few pounds out of a doubtful diamond mine."

"No. Of course not. But if he says how he came to do it—"

"Ah ! That's quite another matter. But you must rely on me, my dear Paul !"

And the Civil Servant really meant what he said. But the Civil Servant had a pretty young wife. And so, you may remember, had Samson.

IV.

In the Kaffir Market—which is that part of the Stock Exchange devoted to the sale and purchase of South African mining and land shares—large, well-dressed men were jostling each other to get the latest prices in Mountain Cats. The name was on everyone's lips, and orders to buy were being wired from all parts of the United Kingdom

The craze spread to Paris, and even Berlin, usually sober in such matters, was drawn into the vortex

The cry of "Cats," and the almost frenzied eagerness of brokers to execute their client's orders temporarily converted the market into a pandemonium. The "Street" dealings after the official closing hours were no less excited.

Meanwhile Jesse Lewis sat in his Chop House gravely answering the call and parcelling out the shares for which there was such an eager demand. And at length he got rid of all of them, and sat at the Chop House without a single Mountain Cat to his name.

And it was not till then that the *Financial Hawk*, a paper which had never liked Jesse, printed an article asking question, about these Mountain Cats. What sort of things were they anyhow ? What had been this precious mine's output up-to-date ?

Jesse Lewis smiled indifferently when he was shown the article, and threw the paper into the waste basket.

But the people who had bought Mountain Cats did not smile. In a hurry some of them put their shares on the market—to find no buyers. More shares came tumbling along for disposal, and more and more, and Cats as a result fell as quickly as they had risen. And one day Paul Watt opened his paper to find that he could not get even four and sixpence for his shares. The slump was complete.

Then once more the old Gladstone bag was packed, the pony harnessed to the cart, and the rector again hied him to the Metropolis, looking ever so much older than he had done on his previous journey.

To the Chop House he wended his way, and, as before, he was given precedence over all callers.

"How do you do, Mr. Watt ?"

"How do you do, Mr. Lawis ?"

The rector sat down, and the two men looked at each other.

At length the old clergyman spoke :

"Mr. Lewis, where is my money ?" And the financier replied :

"Mr. Watt, where is the promise you declared you would keep ?"

"My money is lost ," wailed the old man.

"Your promise is broken."

The financier rose, opened the door of another room, and spoke in a low tone to his secretary. Then he returned to his desk and sat down.

"You have broken your promise, Mr. Watt, and I knew you would."

"You knew I would ?"

"Yes. However, though you do not appear to have done yourself a good turn, you have done *me* one. I have made eighty thousand pounds out of Mountain Cats, Mr. Watt ."

The Rev. Paul could not speak. He could only gasp.

"Mr. Watt ," the financier went on, "when you wrote to me and reminded me of our Umberslade association, I failed to understand why you should consider that association warranted you in seeking my advice. As far as I can remember, I was never a favourite of yours. As a boy I was naturally talkative and restless, and you seemed to regard that as a crime in me. It seemed impossible for you to make allowances for my disposition. On that account I had reason to remember you—and on that account only. I retained not a particle of affection or respect for you—I remembered you only as a very unreasonable man, impatient with boys who were not naturally acquisitive, very sarcastic, and a man who did nothing to make a boy's schooldays what they should be--the happiest days of his life."

The rector stirred protestingly, but the financier put up his hand.

"I do not wish to show disrespect to a man of your years and cloth. I am simply stating my impressions of the past. And most clearly do I remember how I was punished for being talkative. . . . And now you yourself would appear to have erred grievously in that respect."

"One very old friend——" murmured the rector.

"It doesn't matter who it was. You told him. So, Mr. Watt, Time having reversed our places, I have had to set you an imposition. You have shown it up, and the slate is clean ."

"But my money !" cried the rector. "My two thousand pounds ."

"That is quite safe ."

"What !"

The rector was on his feet, his lips parted in amazement.

"Your broker sold at the right moment and doubled it for you. I saw to that."

"Then—then you were as good as your word ?"

"Of course I was. The word of Jesse Lewis is still a thing men have some regard for ."

He pressed a button, and the secretary appeared with a cheque. Jesse Lewis signed it, blotted the signature and handed the piece of paper to the caller.

"Four thousand pounds, Mr. Watt."

"I—I am more than obliged to you, Mr. Lewis ," stammered the rector.

"Not at all. I simply do things in my own way. It has been a rather involved bit of arithmetic, but we have worked the answer out correctly between us. . . . And now," as he rose, "I must not keep you any longer. I hope all are well at home. And, by the way, as I am interested in Church work, should you at any time require a contribution towards a restoration fund or anything of that sort, please write to me."

"It is very good of you. I will. Our tower is showing signs of decay ; it dates from Saxon times——"

"Put me down for five hundred ."

Once more Jesse Lewis led Mr. Watt through the ante-chamber, by the waiting men and women of fashion, the sharp-eyed financiers, the clerks and messengers ; once more conducted him to the lift.

"Good-bye, Mr. Watt."

But the Rev. Paul Watt said not a word as the book closed on this, the greatest and most wonderful adventure he had ever set out upon. But if ever a man felt like a very humble pawn in a mammoth game of chess, that man was the Rev. Paul Watt as he hailed a cab and drove *straight* to his bank.

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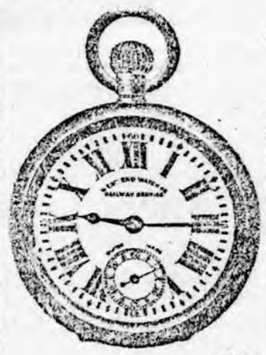

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HOW SILVER ENTERED INTO USE.

ELEMENTARY COINING OPERATIONS.

WOMAN'S AFFECTION FOR THE METAL.

The first use to which silver was put by man is lost to view in the mists of antiquity. In what way notice was drawn to this metal must of necessity be a matter for speculation.

Arguing from analogy, a shrewd guess would hazard that, as in most matters, a woman had something to do with it, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the life of our prehistoric forefathers had much in common with that of the native inhabitants of Central Africa at the present day. Wants few; possessions limited; garments still less so. To provide these, the chief concern of the male. Womenkind in those days were certainly keepers at home, custodians of the Lares and Penates, a spare spear or two, a gourd of water, and the live embers in the sheltered rock corner.

Time must have hung heavy sometimes on the hands of our fair ancestress. What more likely to while away the leisure hours, while her lord was tracking game, than the pleasing occupation of adding to her personal charms by collecting a few bright and shining stones to form a necklace withal?

Surely no dream this, but sober fact! Silver entered with one leap into its useful career as a handsome curio, festooned around the shoulders of a lady.

As might be expected from the constancy of woman's nature, her affection has been set on silver from that day to this. At her behest the utmost ingenuity of man, ever since has been bestowed upon this metal to enrich its charms for personal adornment.

EXCEPTIONAL QUALITIES.

In the process of this handiwork, silver was found to possess exceptional qualities, which rendered it eminently adaptable for purposes other than mere personal trinkets. They may be described as follows:—

Silver possesses a fine metallic lustre of a subdued character, which harmonises agreeably with almost any surroundings. That is, it is always pleasing to the eye.

With the exception of gold, it is the most ductile and malleable of metals. It is stated that a weight of metal equal to one gramme can be drawn out into wire 180 metres in length, or, roughly, one thirtieth part of an once troy can be made into a wire 50ft. long. While, if hammered into leaf-form, a tenuity of ·00025 of a millimetre can be obtained, or one-hundred thousandth part of an inch.

Its comparative scarcity and portability and the value set upon it for the purpose of ornament, paved the way to a permanent function with it has performed from very early times indeed; that is, of forming a basis for exchange—in other words, to act as money.

For this purpose, its hardness as compared with gold has been an undoubted advantage, though its liability to influence of climate and of acid renders it less durable.

Since the discovery of electricity, it has been found to be the most perfect conductor of this fluid, standing to copper in the ratio of 100 to 75 and to gold of 100 to 73. It has not been brought into practical use in this way, owing to its prohibitive cost compared with that of copper. The production has varied considerably since the days of Solomon, when, it has been recorded "Silver was nothing accounted of."

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

From about the year A. D. 1550, the earliest period concerning which anything like reliable figures are recorded, the annual production ranged for the next two hundred years between ten and seventeen million ounces. During the following sixty years, it rose to twenty-eight millions, round about which figure it stood fifty years later, though there was a considerable falling off between 1820 and 1850. From the year 1860, the increase was steady and persistent. The round figures are given below:—

Period.	Yearly Average. Oz.
1556-1860.....	29,000,000
1861-1865.....	35,000,000
1866-1870.....	45,000,000
1871-1875.....	63,000,000
1876-1880.....	78,000,000
1881-1885.....	92,000,000
1886-1890.....	108,000,000
1891-1895.....	157,000,000
1896-1900.....	165,000,000
1901-1905.....	167,000,000
1906-1910.....	196,000,000

The proportion in which the yearly production is divided between the requirements of money and industry is extremely difficult to ascertain with accuracy.

The industrial consumption of silver is estimated by the Director of the United States Mint as about 145,000,000oz. per annum. If we take the present output as 230,000,000oz., there remains about 85,000,000oz, available for supplementing the world's money. Estimating about 60,000,000oz. to be the minimum required annually for this purpose, it can be readily seen that any abnormal or accumulated demand in any one year may have a marked effect upon the price, since only about 25,000,000oz. are, as it were, not earmarked.

SILVER AND TRADE PROSPERITY.

Trade prosperity throughout the world, or favourable harvests in great silver-using countries like India or China have a favourable effect upon the prospects of silver. Improved demand for industry is felt almost immediately, but the impetus given to coinage by such causes is not felt sensibly until after a series of prosperous years.

To meet the natural increase in population, the amount of silver required should increase about it 1 1-4 per cent. annually, but the demand for this metal far exceeds this percentage, for not only is the scale of luxury higher in the old world than it used to be, but portions of the earth hitherto undeveloped, are becoming open to trade and the seductive wares of manufacturing nations. This opening up of new markets involves the free utilisation of silver for money and also for industrial purposes in localities where hitherto the absorption of silver has been distinctly limited.

The method by which silver acted originally as money was by weight. It is recorded in the Bible, that when Abraham about thirty-seven centuries ago, purchased land as a grave for his wife Sarah he "weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth four hundred shekels of silver current money with the merchant."

Later on, the ruling authorities of a country imprinted an official mark on the metal—in the first instance as a guarantee of quality—and from this was evolved in the course of time coins—that is, metal worked into a special form and of a certified quality.

FIRST U.S.A. SILVER COINS.

Mintage operations often were commenced on a very humble scale. For instance, the first coins in the territory now described as the United States were manufactuted by a private citizen in a shop in his back yard, after the coiner had chosen a friend to assist him in the business. The two men were bound by oath in the following quaint words.

Whereas yow, John Hull and Robert Saunderson are appointed by the order of the General Courte bearing date the 10th June, 1652, to be officers for the Massachusettes Jurisdiccon in New England for the melting, Refining and Cojuing of silver yow doe heere sweare by the great name of the ever living God that yow will faithfully and diligently pforme the duty of your places that all mony cojned by you shall be of the Just Allay of ye English Cojne that every shilling shall be of due weight, viz. three penny troj weight and all other peeces proportionably, according to the order of the Courte so neere as yow cann. So Helpe yow God.

EARLY SHAPES.

It is interesting to find that the first shape authorised for the coin was "flatt and square" but at a later date a "rounde forme" was chosen. The denominations were to be "12d., 6d., and 3d. peeces." The Master of the Mint was given a seignorage of 1s. 6d. in the 20s., which was afterwards reduced to 1s. The design for the die was a tree, intended to represent a willow, but later on an oak was substituted.

It is said that when Sir Thomas Temple, who found it prudent to make New England his home during the period when Cromwell was in power, was questioned on Colonial matters on his return by Charles II., this fact proved to the advantage of the Colony, for Sir Thomas suggested that the Colony had placed an oak upon the coin as a loyal compliment to the escape which Charles had had by hiding from pursuit in the oak at Boscobel.

As the value of silver coined at this Mint during the thirty-four years of its existence is estimated to have been five million dollars, the profit to the two partners must have been considerable. Nathaniel Hawthorne, in his story entitled "Grandfather's Chair," relates that Captain Hull gave the weight of his daughter, Hannah Hull, in sterling as a dowry, an amount, in the circumstances, not possibly by any means excessive.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

lead; my friends and tastes are hers. I venture to advise all this should make for her happiness. Is my rival in the same position?"

Signing to Thwaites to be silent, Bell answered Frobisher: "My views on the point are yours; but after all it seems to me that Hilda is best fitted to decide how far the things you name should count."

"Then," retorted Frobisher, "you have obviously changed your mind."

"Circumstances alter cases," Bell said, drily. "I, however, see no way out of the difficulty except by calling my daughter in."

Hilda entered looking very white and strained, and when the two men rose Bell turned to her.

"I'm going to place you in an embarrassing position, but it can't be helped," he said. "These gentlemen have both done me the honour of asking for your hand, and, as I shall be placed under an obligatoin to one of them, it seems better that they should know you have made a voluntary choice. But, thanks to Mr. Thwaite's generosity, you are free to refuse both."

Neither of them spoke and the girl grew crimson but in a few moments her colour faded and she turned to Thwaites with pride in her eyes.

"If he does not shrink from me after what he has heard and seen my choice is made."

"Try him and see," Bell said drily, as Thwaites came forward. "now perhaps the best thing would be for you to make your peace with your mother. Mr. Thwaites is at liberty to assist you as far as he can."

They went out together and Bell turned to Frobisher with a smile. "I suppose you are satisfied?"

"I'm forced to be resigned, though it hits me hard. There's one small consolation—the fellow she has chosen is at least a man."

"I've seen gentlemen behave much worse," said Heron Bell.

[THE END.]

SWIZ
"SWIZ" KILLS RATS
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 4s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President:
The Head Master of Eton.
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Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.

Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the rules of both bodies, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.1.

PERSONALITIES.

By celebrating the sixty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Throne the aged Emperor of Austria not only beats all long-reign records, writes the *Westminster Gazette*, but emphasises the big gap between him and his nearest European competitor. Francis Joseph's "runner-up" is the ruler of one of Europe's baby States. King Nicholas of Montenegro, who began his reign in August 1860, and has rather more than fifty-three years to his credit. After King Nicholas comes King Carol of Roumania, who has ruled since April 1866, and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose tenure of the Bulgarian Throne has lasted for twenty-six years. The Austrian Emperor was crowned King of Hungary in 1867, and the Roumanian monarch was promoted from Prince to King in 1881. Three years ago Montenegro made its Prince a King, after he had resigned for fifty years; and just previously Prince Ferdinand made himself Czar of all the Bulgarians.

The announcement of the approaching retirement of the Bishop of Bristol will cause no surprise, says a Home contemporary for rumours to this effect have been afloat for some considerable time. Indeed, some two years ago the Bishop himself uttered a hint on the subject. Dr. Browne will be remembered by Londoners as a canon of St. Paul's, and also as the first Bishop of Stepney. It is also interesting to note that he was chosen in 1897 as the first prelate to occupy the restored see of Bristol, upon the termination of its sixty-one years' union with that of Gloucester. Bishop Browne's liberal-mindedness was shown some years ago when he attended some of the meetings of the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol. On another occasion he attracted attention by boldly confessing that he was in debt. "I live in the most modest manner," he declared, "with no carriage horse, or manservant, but the calls upon me as Bishop and citizen have swallowed up my whole income from all sources since I have been at Bristol, and my banking account is at present overdrawn." Was it not the late Dr. Creighton who said that he was never in debt until he became Bishop of London?

Much speculation centres round the question as to how St. Andrew became Scotland's patron saint. At a St. Andrew's Day banquet held many years ago Dean Hole attempted to solve the problem. "Gentlemen," he remarked, "I have given this difficult subject my thoughtful consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that St. Andrew was chosen to be the patron saint of Scotland because he discovered the lad who had the loaves and fishes." In one of his historical essays the late Andrew Lang asserted that Highland clans were went to charge their enemies in the name of St. Peter. This, the Edinburgh *Dispatch* recalls, drew from a waggish Southron the comment that modern Highland hotel-keepers would charge in the name of anybody.

San Francisco loses no opportunity of celebrating the fame of Robert Louis Stevenson, and on the occasion of his last anniversary, November 13, the day which he presented the informal "deed of gift" to Miss Annie Ide because she had no proper birthday of her own (having been born on Christmas-day; an hour was devoted in all the San Francisco schools to Stevenson readings and Stevenson "talks." In the evening the members of the "Stevenson Fellowship" gathered at the Stevenson fountain in Portsmouth Square, where a scheme was inaugurated for raising £1,000 for the endowment of a room in the children's hospital. The room will, of course, be known by Stevenson's name, and subscriptions will be accepted only from children or from adults in the name of children, while children are to serve on the board of trustees. The promoters of the scheme base their appeal on a sentence in Stevenson's letter to his friend Jo Bates—"In this world, which, as you justly say, is so full of sorrow and suffering, it will always please me to remember that my name is connected with some efforts towards its alleviation."

In one of the Christmas numbers Mr. Hilaire Belloc claims the pork pie as one of our national glories, unknown in other lands. He might have further stated that the pork pie is a purely provincial glory, unobtainable except in a debased state in the capital, says the *Manchester Guardian*. The pork pie of Lancashire or the West Riding is as superior to the London product as the Northerner supposes himself to be superior to the Cockney. There are philanthropic societies for nearly all purposes now-a-days. Perhaps Mr. Belloc will organise just one more—a Society for the Propagation of the Knowledge of the True Pork Pie amongst Londoners.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

ANKLES SWOLLEN AND SKIN OFF

Caused by Friction. Inflammation Set In. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Alone. In Two Weeks Quite Right Again.

9, Heights Croft, Marsden Heights, Brierfield, Eng.—"My husband is an insurance agent and a good many of his calls are out into country districts, and for this reason he purchased a pair of strong boots. After one of his long rounds he came home with one of his ankles swollen and the skin off, caused by the friction of the strong leather on the ankle. I applied a well-known ointment, but it got worse instead of better, then inflammation set in. This was going on for a fortnight. I had sent for your samples and they arrived just at this time, so I commenced to use them at once, with the result that the first application was not only most soothing but it soon started to improve. I continued with Cuticura Soap and Ointment alone and after two weeks it is quite right again. I may say that I applied Cuticura Ointment to my chapped hands with pleasing results." (Signed) Mrs. S. Barson, Mar. 22, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

Like Oil on the Waters.

Like the quieting influence of oil poured on the angry waters in a storm, Little's Oriental Balm calms and soothes the tortured nerves, stops the excruciating pains and bids Sciatica release its hold on the sufferer. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has been the standard, the universal remedy for Sciatica for years and years. It has thousands of cures to its credit. The most difficult cases, given up by physicians, have been almost immediately relieved and promptly cured. If you suffer the agonies of Sciatica, send now to the nearest Chemist or Medicine Vendor and get a bottle of this remarkable remedy.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
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WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.
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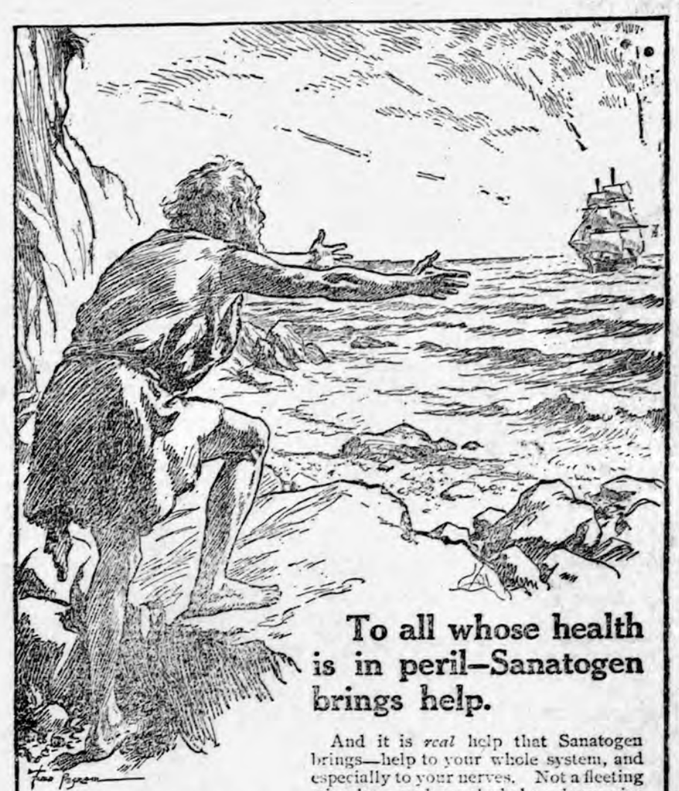
Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.
Prices Extremely Moderate
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," free on application

DEWJER CANJER & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.



To all whose health is in peril—Sanatogen brings help.

And it is *real* help that Sanatogen brings—help to your whole system, and especially to your nerves. Not a fleeting stimulus—such as alcohol or drugs give—but steady improvement, day by day, with never a set-back, until you are really well again and no longer need help. Because Sanatogen is a true cell food, with special invigorating properties, and without any injurious effects. Try it and you will see!

The Bishop of Southampton writes: "It gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to the value of Sanatogen as an invigorating tonic and restorative. It is undoubtedly beneficial."

The Hon. Sir F. A. Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes: "My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year and found it a great strengthener."

Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., writes: "For a man doing hard mental work in an enervating climate, there is no better invigorator than Sanatogen."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta) writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

Fortify your system by a short course of Sanatogen, and you may fearlessly laugh at the risk of getting run down during the excessive heat or suffering from diarrhœa, dysentery, and other complaints of the stomach and bowels. Moreover, your power to fight malaria, enteric, and other fevers will be greatly increased, so potent is the action of Sanatogen in raising the disease-resisting forces of your blood.

Or, if you are suffering from nervous debility, Sanatogen will quickly renew your nerve cells and remove such symptoms as headache, loss of sleep, indigestion, and easily-induced fatigue.

Start using Sanatogen to-day. It is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes. On receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, will send you an interesting Book which fully describes the nature and uses of Sanatogen.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE de VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.*— PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
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ROWLAND'S
FOR THE
SKIN KALYDOR
known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

LD. KITCHENER AND INDIA.

FAMOUS RUMOUR AGAIN DENIED.

AUTHORITATIVE MESSAGE FROM CAIRO.

"LIKELY TO HAMPER HIS WORK IN EGYPT."

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The *Times* says that its Cairo correspondent has the best authority for denying the rumours which have been revived in the last few days that Lord Kitchener would shortly replace Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India. The correspondent says that the rumours are absolutely unfounded.

The *Times* contiaues: "It is indeed improbable that Lord Kitchener would wish to be transferred to another sphere before he has carried out his present important work, and he may well resent the recrudescence of the rumours as likely to hamper his work in Egypt."—Reuter.

[In an after-dinner speech at the Calcutta Club on Friday, Lord Hardinge declared he had never even thought of retiring from his post before the end of his term of office. A report of the speech will be found in another column.]

THE "INDIAN PERIL."

VIEWS OF AN EX-COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Sir Frank Swettenham writes endorsing the recent articles in *The Times* dealing with the "Indian Peril". He emphasises the necessity of firmness in dealing with Orientals who best understated the rule of individuals, and points out the incalculable harm done by persons writing on Indian subjects with insufficient knowledge.—Reuter.

[Sir Frank Swettenham has been a notable Colonial civil servant, his last post being the important one of Governor of the Straits Settlements.]

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

DURBAN, Dec. 27.

The charge against Mr. West, the editor of *Indian Opinion*, of harbouring indentured Indians at a farm owned by the paper, has been withdrawn, the attorney-general declining to prosecute.—Reuter.

The South African Indian Fund totals Rs. 2,01,361, the amount previously acknowledged being Rs. 1,59,875

WATER FAMINE IN MONTREAL.

POOR PEOPLE USING MELTED SNOW.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.

There is a water famine in Montreal owing to an accident to the Municipal plant. The famine is expected to last a week. The hospitals are buying tons of aerated water and the poor are using melted snow. Bread is being imported from other cities.—Reuter.

THE SILVER MARKET.

POSSIBLE PURCHASES FOR COINAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Messrs. Montagu and Co.'s silver circular says that the Dutch Government which invited tenders in London for forty thousand kilogrammes of fine silver for colonial coinage, has purchased by tender about £15,500 sterling.

The circular adds that it is not unlikely that other governments will take advantage of the present inactive state of the market to expedite their coinage requirements for the coming year.

The circular points out that in the meantime the Indian bazaars have made fresh bear sales, and these, added to the million sterling previously sold, the delivery of which has been postponed for a further two months, will make the total falling due in January and February very heavy.—Reuter.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN PARTY.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

At the invitation of M. Briand, M. Millerand and others, 105 Republican senators and deputies met yesterday evening and decided to form a federation coalescing the moderate Republicans with the object of carrying on an active propaganda on behalf of national defence and social reform. M. Briand announced his intention of carrying the campaign through the country.—Reuter.

FURLONG RECORD BROKEN.

CARDIFF, Dec. 27.

The Austrain, Donaldson, has broken Hutchens's furlong record by half a yard in 21 3-4 seconds.—Reuter.

MOORISH PIRATES ROUTED.

AN ATTACK ON THE "LUDGATE."

SPANISH MARINES IN ACTION.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 27.

The cruiser "Roxburgh" has returned from the wreck of the "Ludgate" and reports all quiet. It is hoped that the steamer will be re-floated.

LATER.

Last night Moors against attacked the "Ludgate". The Spanish warship "Pelayo" immediately used searchlights and sent forty marines with quickfirers on board the "Ludgate". The guns peppered the Moors who fled in panic to the mountains. Warships are still standing by.

The work of salvage is proceeding.—Reuter.

CENTRAL ARABIA.

RIVAL EMIRS SAID TO BE RECONCILED.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

The *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Constantinople stating that there is reason to believe that a reconciliation has been effected between two warring Emirs of Central Arabia—Ibn Reshid of Hail and Abdul Aziz of Riadh—Reuter.

MEXICAN SITUATION.

A SIXTY DAYS' BANK HOLIDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

According to advices from Mexico City the bank holiday decreed by President Huerta is to be extended sixty days.—Reuter.

SECOND TEST MATCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPLENDID BOWLING BY BARNES.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 26.

The second test match was begun in showery weather. South Africa went in first and made 160, of which Hartigan contributed 51.

Barnes took eight wickets for 56 runs.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Mr. Jay Gould has challenged the tennis champion, Covey. The match has been arranged to take place in Philadelphia in March.

Mr. Jay Gould is the young American player who deprived Mr. Eustace Miles of the British Amateur Championship in 1907 and 1908.

CHRISTMAS STORMS.

WILD WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Scotland, Wales and the Midlands have been swept by snowstorms, and the weather on the coasts has been tempestuous. Nevertheless, the East Coast herring fleet has had record catches and fishing towns have been working day and night.—Reuter.

BISLEY PROGRAMME.

UNPOPULAR DEMANDS OF THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The newspapers state that the proposals of the War Office to modify the Bisley programme in accordance with service regulations is causing dissatisfaction. It is added that the War Office may organise a Territorial meeting in opposition to Bisley if its proposals are not accepted.—Reuter.

FRENCH MILITARY FINANCE

PARIS, Dec. 27.

The Minister of War has informed the Finance Committee that owing to delay in the financial arrangements the money voted for building barracks to accommodate the extra levies for the three years' service has already been exhausted.

The Minister has asked the Committee to authorise him to proceed with construction, and to allow other expenses arising out of the Three Years' Service law without waiting for voting of further credits.—Reuter."

LEEDS STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Leeds Corporation declares that the strike has practically ended. Hundreds of gas-workers and scavengers have returned to work.—Reuter.

A NEW EMBASSY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The French Chamber has adopted a Bill authorising the construction of a new Embassy at Tokio —Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE VICEROY.

ANOTHER NOTABLE SPEECH.

RESIGNATION RUMOUR DENIED.

"I AM NOW AS STRONG AS EVER."

LORD HARDINGE AND THE BISON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

His Excellency the Viceroy was entertained to dinner last evening by the Calcutta Club. Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, President of the Club, presided. One hundred and fifty members and guests were present including Their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor, the Chief Justice of Bengal, Bishop of Calcutta, Sir James Du-Boulay, the Hon. Syed Ali Imam, Sir Charles Cleveland, Sir F. W. Duke, Mr. P. C. Lyon and the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan.

At the conclusion of the dinner Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee proposed the health of His Excellency.

Rising to reply to the toast His Excellency said :—

"Gentlemen, I am profoundly grateful to you all for the very kind way in which you have received the toast of my health, and I thank Sir Rajendranath Mukerji very cordially for the extremely friendly terms in which it was proposed. I do feel genuine and sincere pleasure in enjoying once more your generous hospitality among so many friends, of which there are some that I have not seen for nearly two years, and I am really glad to see them all again. At the same time let me say what immense satisfaction it has been to me to hear of the success of this Club in promoting feelings of friendship and esteem between Europeans and Indians in this city. This object is, I need hardly say, one that I have very much at heart for, as Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee has rightly said, "Unity is strength" and it is only by close union between Europeans and Indians and by mutual understanding and appreciation, that the many and difficult problems connected with the development and progress of this Empire can be solved to the advantage of the people who live in it.

"We all have our faults and we must be mutually tolerant of our shortcomings and generous in our appreciation of each other's efforts. The inspiration of such sentiments is the key-note of the existence of this Club and of such meetings as we have here to-night. During the course of my wanderings throughout India I have more than once quoted the Calcutta Club and its aspirations as well worthy of emulation elsewhere. I rejoiced to to hear that the Club had been prospering so much that it had to rebuild the club-house and to extend its accommodation and I trust that it will not be long before this is achieved. Long may this Club flourish and prosper and may its good example be followed in all the great cities of India.

AN INSULT TO INDIANS.

"You have referred in your speech to an incident that occurred about a year ago and I thank you warmly for your congratulations on my complete restoration to health. I often wish that I could blot out from the history of India that episode which was an insult to the people of India while leaving on record the true ring of the outburst of sympathy and loyalty by which it was followed. To me it was a convincing proof of what I already knew, that the heart of India beats true and it was a source of comfort to me at a moment of disappointment. The very friendly demonstration of joy at my recovery shown on all sides by rich and poor alike on the occasion of my birthday, and the pleasure given by kind people to millions of children more than compensated for any suffering that had been my lot. These are pleasant memories that I shall never forget. Let me also take this opportunity of saying how grateful my wife and I are to those who provided the children of Calcutta with a day of happiness.

LORD HARDINGE AND CALCUTTA.

"This, gentlemen, is a season when all but the most quarrelsome must feel the force of "Peace on earth and goodwill towards men" and I would be the last amidst such happy surroundings to say anything that might conflict with it. There is, however, just one point upon which, in the cause of truth, I venture to touch, though in no controversial spirit. I have heard that it has been said that since the exodus of the Government of India, Calcutta is out of favour with me and my Government. Gentlemen, I beg that you will not believe a word of this.

"Speaking for myself, I have too many family associations with Calcutta for my interest in the prosperity of this city ever to wane, nor shall I ever forget the happy time that my family and I spent at Government House and the good friends that we made there. Let me remind you also that I am still bound to you by the privilege which I enjoy and value highly of being the Chancellor of your University as well as Honorary Colonel of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and the Calcutta Light Horse—two of the smartest corps of Volunteers in India.

"I may add that the prosperity of Calcutta, ever since the presence with you of your able and sympathetic Governor, has been a source of immense satisfaction to me.

"As for the members of my Council it seems to me that Calcutta, far from being out of favour, presents to them irresistible attractions, for, looking back upon the past six months, I find that all of them except, the Commander-in-Chief, who unfortunately has been ill, and the Revenue Member, who has been absent on leave in England, have visited Calcutta and have been treated with lavish hospitality by their friends. Even to-night I notice that one of them, my friend Mr. Ali Imam, has been unable to resist the attraction and is here. I need hardly say that I am delighted that this should be the case and hope these visits may continue since they present opportunities for ascertaining the local needs of this great city and for their friendly discussion between members of my Government and those most closely interested. And if there be any that say that they want deeds not words and would like to see their interests converted into a more material coinage, I must refer them to the remarks that I recently made in reply to the Address that I had the pleasure of receiving from the Calcutta Corporation when, so I hope, I succeeded in convincing the world of commerce in Calcutta, of the deep and continued interest that I and my Government take in all that concerns the welfare, prosperity and development of the vast and ever-growing interests of this great city.

THE RESIGNATION RUMOUR.

"I am leaving Calcutta to-morrow night after a short but delightful stay in this city. As I have still nearly two years, one year and eleven months, of office to run I hope to have another opportunity of visiting Calcutta and seeing you all again before I go home. *Apropos* of my term of office I have been much amused by the lucubrations contained in a recent telegram to the English Press dated from Bombay in which it was stated that ever since my illness last year I have left most of my work to the Members of my Council, and that unless my health improves considerably I will resign my post in February. In reply to this interesting, but to me somewhat startling announcement, I can only say that the idea of resigning has never for one single instant entered my brain. As a matter of fact even when my health was most shaken I felt always confident that the climate of Simla would provide me with an absolute cure. In this I was not disappointed and during the whole of the summer I was able to do eight or nine hours' work a day. I am, now thanks to the merciful care of the Almighty, as strong as ever again and my one ambition is to serve my full time in India and to be able to do some good for the people of this land who are entrusted to my care and whom I love so well. It is a pity that the gentleman who sent the telegram in question could not have been with me when one day recently I spent thirteen hours in the jungles of Mysore after a bison as we could then have seen at the end of the day which of the two ought to resign his post next February.

"I will not trespass longer on your patience except to thank you all for your generous hospitality and for your kindly welcome to me in this Club.

"Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Calcutta Club. Long may it flourish."

A BUSY DAY.

In spite of his heavy day yesterday, Lord Hardinge was early afoot this morning and spent a long hour going over the Victoria Memorial with the Trustees and their architect.

The work of construction of this monument has been proceeding slowly during the past year, but it is understood that arrangements will now made to push on more rapidly with the main portion of the structure, leaving the marble-facing to be added later as the slabs come in from the Rajputana quarries where a good deal of difficulty has been found in keeping up a sufficiently rapid supply.

SLAVE TRADE RECALLED.

ADMIRAL WHO LIBERATED OVER 2,000 DEAD.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death is announced of Admiral Sholto Douglas—Reuter.

[The late Admiral Sholto Douglas, who was born in 1833, had seen a great deal of active service, and was actively engaged in the slave trade blockade. He captured and liberated over 2,000 slaves. Among his commands was the Indian troopship "Malabar."]

BANGALORE KING-EDWARD MEMORIAL.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTION BY THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of the King-Edward Memorial Fund Committee, held at the Residency, and presided over by Sir Hugh Daly, it was announced that the final payment due to Mr. Jennings, the sculptor, had been made and that about Rs. 4,000 had been placed at the disposal of Sir James Dunlop Smith, to cover freight and insurance.

Mr. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore, mentioned the intention of the Maharajah's Government to make a further contribution towards the cost of the pedestal and other local incidental expenses. The site selected for the statue is the north-east entrance to Cubbon Park at a point in a line with the Victoria Statue.

The general meeting of the subscribers is to be held on January 15.

MRS. BESANT AND SOCIAL CHANGES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BENARES, Dec. 27.

The second day's sitting of the Theosophical Convention commenced this morning in a large pandal in the Society grounds. There were about 2,000 persons present.

A meeting of the Esoteric Section took place in the Hall of the Indian Section.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Besant observed that no social institution could survive for an indefinite period of time in an intact condition. She said changes in the caste system were mentioned in the Shastras in the past, and the present change in the caste system in India might be compared with the social changes that were going on in England.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

FOR LADY READERS.

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is offering a valuable prize to its lady readers. Full details of the competition will be found on page 14.

ANOTHER WIN FOR MAYFOWL.

A COOCH BEHAR CUP RECORD.

MORE BOMBAY SUCCESSES IN CALCUTTA.

FINE SPORT AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The first meeting of the Calcutta races was continued to-day before a large gathering which, however, showed a slight falling off from that present to see Mayfowl win the cup.

Racing was of a very high and interesting order and admirers of old Mayfowl saw him annex the Cooch Behar Cup in the record time of 2min 7sec. It was a beautifully judged race, Brown coming away just at the right moment, though those who had backed the favourite at 2 to 1 on, had something of a turn, so narrow was the margin of victory. Brown once more had a good day winning the two first races and then the Cooch Behar Cup.

We opened with the Christmas Selling Handicap which was considered a hot and good thing for Harene—who was backed down to odds on. The winner, however, was found in Spook who came up like a flash at the last moment and won, the favourite being left unplaced. The Lawn Plate was divided and in the first division of the race Brown again brought home a mild outsider in Smirk, the favourite Hospodar being no nearer than third. The second division fell to a Bombay owner, Mr. Geculdas, whose Borgie shared favouritism with Vitulos and won after a desperate finish, Ruiz and Ames, both riding brilliantly.

The race of the day was as foregone a conclusion as wasthe Viceroy's Cup,—in the betting—though Brown only just did did the trick It was a most popular win. Millioner, kept out of the Cup event because she was believed to have a chance in the Cooch Behar, was an "also ran," putting up a very undistinguished performance. Wayward and Wild, a rank outsider, only just failed to stave off Mayfowl's challenge, and those who saw the fight had a thrilling moment as the leaders approached the post.

Mr. Goculdas scored another success in the Sandown Park Plate. His pair, Polish (Ruiz) and Primrose Morn (Hoyt) after a magnificent finish dead-heating for first place, Orepesa doing no better than being a length and three-quarters behind the Bombay pair.

The last race was a complete upset, Spring Daisy winning at 5 to 1 from the heavily-backed Naini, who went out at even money, and with a good deal of it.

THE RACING.

Details :—

CHRISTMAS SELLING HANDICAP.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Norton's Spook 8st. 5lbs...Brown 1
Mr. Sat's The Cockatoo 8st. 2lbs. Ames 2
Mr. Lauder's Hurene 9st. 11lbs. Andrews 3

ALSO RAN :—Pastel 7st. 13lbs.; Bonny Boy 8st. 11lbs.; Granite 7st 6lbs. and Don Urbano 7st. 20lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 4 on Harene, 4 to 1 against Spook, The Cockatoo, and Bonny Boy, and 15 to 1 the rest.

TOTALISATOR :—Rs. 54 win ; Rs. 14, 30 and Rs. 12 places.

THE RACE :—Cockatoo jumped off in front and kept the lead to within fifty yards of the winning post when Brown brought Spook up with a rattle and wrested the lead by three-quarters of a length, two lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1min. and 13secs.

LAWN PLATE—Div. 1. 6 furlongs:—

Mr. R. R. S's Smirk, 9st. 11lbs. Brown 1
Mr. Garda's Meddling, 8st. 12lbs. Southall 2
Mr. Heather's Hospodar, 9st. 3lbs. Hardy 3

ALSO RAN :—Pretty Good Sort 9st. 12lbs. and Satellite 9st. 4lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Hospodar, 3 to 1 against Pretty Good Sort, 4 to 1 against Smirk and Meddling, 15 to 1 against Satellite.

TOTALISATOR:—Rs. 66 win ; Rs. 26 and 29 places.

THE RACE:—Smirk jumped out of the gate and though chased by Meddling all through the journey just lasted it out and won by a neck, two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. and 15 1-2 sec.

LAWN PLATE—Div. II, 6 furlongs :—

Mr. Goculdas's Borgie, 9st. 3lbs. Ruiz 1
Mr. Sattar's Vitulos, 9st. 12lbs. Ames 2
Mr. Lauder's Tom Chaucer, 8st. 10lbs. Andrews 3

ALSO RAN:—Shell 8st. 11lbs.; Macanu 9st. 2lbs.; Sunder 8st. 4lbs.; Kathoras 8st. 3lbs.; Convent Girl, 8st. 1lb.; Witch 8-7 ; Anna Hean 8-6; Rebuilt 8-5 and Lakme 8st. 5lbs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Borgie and Vitulos, 5 to 1 against Lakme, 10 to 1 and longer adds the rest.

TOTALISATOR :—Rs. 40 win ; Rs. 17, Rs. 20 and Rs. 39 places.

THE RACE:—Vitules led, followed by Borgie and Convent Girl who, however, dropped off after going three furlongs Then at a little distance came Tom Chaucer, Lakme and Shell. After a ding-dong finish Borgie won on the post by a short head, two lengths off came Tom Chaucer.

TIME:—1min. and 16 1-2sec.

COOCH BEHAR CUP.

Distance—a mile and a quarter.

Mr. R. R. S's. MAYFOWL 9st. 3lb. Brown 1
Mr. Thaddeus's WAYWARD AND WILD 7st. 6lbs. .....Crowden 2
Mr. Goculdas's MATCHLOCK 8st. 6lb. Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Sugar Loaf 7st. 2lbs., Bally Maclure 6st. 5lbs., Whin 7st. 11lbs. Masonic 6st. 11lbs. Milliner 8st. 12lbs. Shining Way 8st. 8lbs, Franconi 7st. 12lbs. and Five Crown 7st. 5lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Mayfowl, 5 to 1 Milliner, 8 to 1 Matchlock and Five Crown, 12 to 1 Sugar Loaf, 15 to 1 Wayward and Wild ; longer prices the rest.

TOTALISATOR :—Rs. 19 win ; Rs. 15, Rs. 32, and Rs. 20 places.

THE RACE :—Sugar Loaf was the first to break the line attended by Masonic, the rest a few lengths behind with Wayward and Wild at the head, and Mayfowl at the tail. Near the three furlong post the leader dropped back and Wayward and Wild went to the front, Mayfowl also came up with Matchlock and Milliner. From the distance post Mayfowl challenged the leader and just beat her on the post by a short head, 2 1-2 lengths between second and third.

TIME :—2 min. and 7 sec.

SANDOWN PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs:—

Mr. Goculdas's Polish 9st 11lbs, Ruiz .....
Mr Goculdas' Primrose Morn 8st 8lbs Hoyt... } Dead Heat 1
Mr. Galstaun's Orepesa 7st 9lbs Ferguson 3
Mr. R. R. S's Criton 8st 10lbs Brown 4

ALSO RAN :—Nuncio 8-13 ; Volsloane 8-8 ; Hoppner 8-7 ; Watch Tower 8-7, Ute 8-6 ; Paul Pry 8-5 ; Chobham 8-1; Monaleen 7-5.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Polish, 4 to 1 Nuncio, 6 to 1 Criton, Primrose Morn and Orepesa, longer prices the rest.

THE RACE :—Primrose Morn led with Orepesa second, the rest in a bunch. Near the distance post Polish gave chase to the leader and dead heated on the post. Orepesa was a length and three quarters behind.

TIME:—1 minute and 11-4 seconds.

GUNNY MEAH CUP—distance R. C,

Major E Walter's Spring Daisy 9st. 1lbs.....Melsom 1
Mr. Rosco's Naini 8st. 8lbs.....Ruiz 2
Mr. Roy Chowdhury's Ruling Passion 8st. 12lbs..... Ames 3

ALSO RAN :—Sidonia 8st. 12lbs., Runaway Girl 7st. 2lbs., and Millie 7st.

BETTING :—5 to 1 Spring Daisy, even money Naini, 4 to 1 Ruling Passion, 2 to 1 Sidonia.

TOTALISATOR.—Rs. 107 win ; Rs. 19, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 places.

THE RACE :—Millie led up to the seven fur ongs post then Spring Daisy went to the front. In the straight Naini challenged the leader who just stayed out by half-length, two lengths between second and third.

TIME :—3 min. and 2 3 4 secs.

THEATRE BRAWL SEQUEL.

SHARP SENTENCE ON A EUROPEAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. E. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, convicted and sentenced Mr. Tom Melbourne to-day to fourteen days' simple imprisonment and imposed a fine of Rs. 500 or in default, a further term of fourteen days' simple imprisonment for committing an assault on Mr. Moller at the Gaiety Theatre on October 3 last.

Mr. Keays delivered judgment as follows:—"The assault was unquestionably a very violent one, for Mr. Moller received a black eye and his lip was cut, and as the assault was within view of a large number of the audience it was an extremely aggravated one. The case is a most deplorable one and especially so from the line taken by Mr. Langford James, counsel for the defence. Mr. James put most insulting questions to Mr. Moller without, so far as I could discover, any sort of justification. He was extremely rude to Mr. Buckland, the counsel appearing for the prosecution, without any provocation, and after having treated the Court with the minimum of courtsey, finished by being steadily discourteous."

At the conclusion Mr. Keays said,—"My attention has been called to certain observations that the High Court have made as regards the way the case has been prolonged. I entirely agree that the case has taken far longer than it should have done, but that is due to the High Court being moved to transfer, probably due to the accused's illness and my own, also largely due to the excessive length of Mr. James' cross-examination. Mr. Buckland cross-examined seven witnesses called for the defence in under two hours and is in no way to blame. Of Mr. James' cross-examination nine-tenths served no useful purpose, was not absolutely irrelevant, and had I ruled it out there would only have been another application for transfer. It is of course, impossible for any Court, where the defence is provocation, to prevent the defence from calling witnesses, or to prevent the prosecution from cross-examining these witnesses. A magistrate can merely express a strong view as I did in this case. Between December 1st and 13th many cases were sent down to me to dispose of, and in many the accused were in jail and these cases had to be taken in preference to the present case. It was impossible under the circumstances to give more time than I did or to have concluded the case earlier. As the order of the High Court precludes me from ordering the accused's surety to produce the accused, I direct that the judgment and record be sent to the Registrar of the Appellate side of the High Court to place it before the Criminal Appellate Bench."

EXHIBITION'S NARROW ESCAPE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, Dec. 27.

In declaring the fourth annual Christmas Fete and Industrial Exhibition open in Cubbon Park, the Maharajah of Mysore complimented the committee on making the show financially self-supporting.

Just after His Highness had concluded a tour of the industrial section, a small fire broke out in the stall where a patent illuminant was being demonstrated, and the flames threatened to burn down the Tata silk farm booth adjoining, but it was promptly suppressed, and little damage occurred.

Apropos the recent unveiling of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's statue, it was rumoured in Liberal circles at Home that a biography of the late Prime Minister would be published soon. Sir Henry left all his papers to Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, one of his most intimate friends. Whether His Excellency will be able to give up the time to the preparing of such a book himself is not known. The work would involve constant references to the records and the personal friends of the late Liberal chief and it will not easily be carried out under present circumstances. But it is understood that His Excellency is engaged in collecting materials.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

DEMAND FOR EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

DELEGATES' APPRECIATIONS OF LORD HARDINGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Dec. 27.

The Congress met at noon to-day, the attendance being about the same as yesterday.

The President proposed a resolution, placing on record the Congress's sense of great loss sustained by the country by the death of Mr. J. Ghosal, who was a staunch worker in the Congress cause, and Mr. Justice P. R. Sunder Aiyer. The resolution was carried, in the usual way.

The second resolution on the situation in South Africa was then moved by Mr. Govind Raghava Iyer of Madras, who said that those who did not sympathise with Indians urged that the Imperial Government could not interfere with the self-governing Colonies. That was no argument at all. Indians were striving to get self-government within the Empire. Indians were only questioning the action of the Colonies in respect of not allowing Indians to live there as citizens. After dealing with other arguments of the unsympathetic, the speaker referred to the six points mentioned in the statement made by Mr. Gokhale. They wanted that the racial bar should be removed, that South African Indians have the right to enter the Cape Colony, that the right of domicile should be restored, that the £3 tax be abolished, that Indian marriages be recognised in South Africa and that South African laws be sympathetically administered.

"THERE IS YET HOPE."

After explaining in detail these points the speaker concluded by saying that there was yet hope, for they were fortunate in having a sympathetic Viceroy in Lord Hardinge. His Excellency, as a responsible administrator, considered it his duty to dissociate himself from the policy of the Union Government. It had been said in some quarters that it was mere diplomacy on his part, displayed only to please Indians. The speaker, however, thought that in it lay a principle which was higher than diplomacy. For the courageous and statesman-like declarations of the Viceroy they, the Congress and the whole of India, were grateful to His Excellency.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in an eloquent speech in Urdu, seconded the resolution. He said they were only demanding citizenship of the Empire. The question was whether they were entitled to it or not and if they were not he would call upon those who had assumed the guardianship of India to be true to this guardianship and trust, otherwise Indians would charge them with criminal breach of trust before a tribunal before which they all had to stand one day. The only way in which that trust could be exercised was the way taken by Lord Hardinge. The Viceroy felt the weight of injustice, threw off reserve and rose equal to the occasion as the responsible head of India. The speaker asked Indians to shield the Viceroy against the vituperation of his opponents. After briefly referring to the disabilities of Indians in South Africa, Lala Lajpat Rai made a stirring appeal for funds.

"SELF-CONSCIOUS" HEARTS.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri, in supporting the resolution, said they formed a component part of the Empire and the self-consciousness that pervaded the world, had also found place in their hearts and that being so, they were legitimately asking for the same position which the Colonies got without effort. Indians had sacrificed their life-blood for the Empire: what had the Boers done yet? The Boers had been given the privilege of becoming self-governing Colonies and Indians had been persistently denied citizenship. In conclusion the speaker said their demand was justice, and their firm determination was to get justice from the Imperial Government.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy (of Bombay) in supporting the resolution said so long as the idea remained with the White races that they were superior to Indians, so long the trouble was bound to continue. They could get rid of it by bringing about a complete regeneration in India in social, physical and intellectual matters. To achieve this they all must combine and co-operate. The salvation of India lay in the true union of the people, and her onward march of progress depended upon constitutional and constructive methods. In conclusion the speaker appealed to Hindus and Mahomedans to combine for the common good of the country.

Mr. Hafeza, Sindhi Mahomedaan, said he was glad to see a number of Mahomedans present as delegates. Though very few had come they were there fully prepared to join the Congress and make common cause with Hindus for the common good of the country.

A MESSAGE FROM JAPAN.

Before the resolution was adopted the President announced that he had got a message from Japan which said that the Indian community in that country had contributed Rs. 5,500 and that they desired the President to remit that amount to Mr. Gokhale to be sent to South Africa.

The President further announced that funds in aid of the South African Indians would be collected after the day's sitting was over.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer of Madras moved the usual resolution urging the separation of judicial from executive functions and the placing of the judiciary under the control of the highest court in every province.

Mr. Khetish Chunder Ganguli, of Bengal, seconded and several speakers supported the resolution which was carried.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu moved the following resolution :—

"That this Congress places on record its warm appreciation of the adoption

(Continued on page 12.)

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 11.)

by the All India Moslem League of the ideal of self-government for India within the British Empire and expresses its complete accord with the belief that the League so emphatically declared at its last session that the political future of the country depends on the harmonious working and co-operation of the various communities in it which has been a cherished ideal of the Congress. This Congress most heartily welcomes the hope expressed by the League that the leaders of the different communities will make every endeavour to find a *modus operandi* for joint and concerted action on all questions of national good and earnestly appeals to all sections of the people to help the object we all have at heart."

B. N. Mudholkar seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit supported.

Mr. Wacha who also supported the resolution who followed said:—"I daresay you have all read in the Christian Scriptures of the Nativity of Christ and the Star of Bethlehem. In my opinion the Indian National Congress is bound to achieve a new nativity. I have no doubt that you have entered that age—I am three score and ten—to see the fruition of the new destiny. I do hope and believe that this new age of Bethlehem will find a new Jerusalem and that the new Jerusalem will be self-government.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Jinnah moved the resolution urging the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State as at present constituted and made the following suggestions for its reconstruction: (a) That the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the English Estimates; (b) that with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected; (c) that the total number of members of the Council should be nine; (d) that the elected portion of the Council should consist of not less than one-third of the total number of members who should be non-official Indians chosen by a constituency consisting of elected members of the Imperial and provincial Legislative Council; (e) That not less than one-half of the nominated portion of the Council should consist of public men of merit and ability unconnected with the Indian administration; (f) that the remaining portion of the nominated Council should consist of officials who have served in India for not less than ten years and have not been away from India for more than two years; (g) that the character of the Council should be advisory and not administrative; (h) that term of office of each member should be five years.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Jinnah urged that the abolition of the Secretary of State's Council was constituted with an advisory council and its committee. There was no place in the Council to advocate the views of non-officials because that Council was composed entirely of officials and as such it ought to be abolished. This Council was formed in 1858 and it should have been reformed long ago.

Mr. Samarth, in seconding the resolution, thought that they were allright in saying that it would be retrograde step to change the present Advisory Council into an administrative body. One of the vital proposals in that resolution was that a portion of the Council should be nominated and then duly elected. All that he wished to say was that a further advance should be made in the representation by election.

Mr. C. V. Krishna Rao, who supported, said there was absolutely no justification for making India bear any portion of the expenditure and that the Secretary of State's Council in no way helped the administration of the country in its best interests.

Babu Surendra Nath Mullick said Europeans were indifferent in matters which did not touch their pockets. Continuing he insisted upon the total abolition of the Council or that it must be under the direct supervision of Parliament.

The resolution was carried.

The Congress will meet to-morrow.

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.

THE ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE AT KARACHI.

[Associated Press.]

Karachi Dec. 7.

The All-India Temperance Conference held its sitting here to-day. The hall was overcrowded.

Professor Shahni of the Sind College, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates, briefly referred to the situation in Sind as regards temperance. The poorer and educated classes were taking more and more to drink he said. The principle of local option was hardly emphasised. The temperance societies in Sind, which were active in the days of the two makers of modern Sind, Dewan Nawabrai and Sadhu Hiranand, were practically dormant. Now the press and platform work was poor. Eminent men were seldom total abstainers. The public attitude in Sind had changed materially to one of apathy. After mentioning the suggestions of the temperance deputation which waited on Lord Crewe, in July last, he emphasised the necessity of the recommendations being carried out. He referred to the success of the temperance propaganda in different parts of India, but remarked that the field for work was greater than before in view of the increase of consumption of intoxicants. Finally he trusted to systematical moral education in schools and colleges.

Rao Bahadur Bulchand proposed and Dr. B. C. Ghose seconded that the Hon Mr. T. V. Sheshagri Iyer of Madras should take the chair, which was agreed to.

The President, in his address, drew attention to the enormous growth of excise revenue, the total estimate of which for the coming year would not fall short of a thousand lacs of rupees. government did not look with favour on the spread of intemperance though they were not ranged actively on the side of the reformers. Government had already taken some steps to minimise the injurious effects of drink.

The President mentioned further directions in which Government's assistances might be sought. First Government should restrict the number of licenses, and the quantity to be sold in fairs and festivals. The authorities at Karachi had already issued instructions closing liquor shops during the *Holi* festival. Other Governments should follow this good example. Second, the principle of local option should be given to the people. Third, location of shops should be far away from thoroughfares and frequented places. Fourth, the regulation of the hours of opening and closing of shops should be more restrictive. Fifth, the sale of drinks to women and minors should be prohibited.

Amongst other desirable reforms he said should be the separation of revenue from licensing authorities and the fixing of a maximum quantity to be sold in a day.

The president referred to the harmful effects of drink on individual society and then examined the objection to to drink from the standpoints of its effects on the present generation and on posterity. The science of Eugenics, he said, had attracted the attention of savants who were demanding legislation to prevent the marriages of imbeciles and idiots. They should extend their operations to habitual drunkards and their children. Emphasising the necessity of educating people on temperance he appealed to the religious heads of the Hindus to take up the matter in right earnest.

The Conference passed resolutions thanking the Viceroy for having received the temperance deputation yesterday, recommending the formation of a voluntary association, suggesting the prohibition of the supply of liquor to railway servants on duty, expressing appreciation of the efforts of provincial Governments to check the traffic in cocaine, recommending the appointment of a joint committee of non-officials and officials to investigate the causes of the recent increase in the consumption of country spirits, authorising the President to forward copies of the resolution to the authorities, and appointing Sir Balchandra Krishna and Mr. Guider as General Secretaries for next year.

Amongst speakers were Rao Bahadur Bulchand, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chawdhury, Dewan Kaurmal Dewan Pribhdas, Dewan Wassiamal and others.

THE BHATIAS.

PROTEST AGAINST EARLY HINDU MARRIAGES.

Karachi, Dec. 26.

The Bhatia Conference assembled again yesterday. The president moved for the formation of the standing Committee which will look after the interest of the community throughout the year. The resolution was carried.

Lala Sriparam of Lahore moved, that this conference relises the necessity for compiling the history of the community and resolves that the various sections of the community should collect materials for the purpose and send them to Mr. Damodar Rowji Poncha and also Mr. Wisanji Thackersey Halai, of Bombay, and the result be placed before the next conference.

The Resolution was Carried.

Wisanji Thackersi Halai moved that a census and directory of the community be completed which also was carried.

Kishandas Jamrao moved that conference realises the evils of early marriages the ages of twelve and fixes for girls and eighteen for boys, and that every effort should be made to raise this limit. The Conference also resolved to encourage male and female education by awarding prizes and scholarships.

THE THEISTS.

Lahore, Dec. 26.

As a result of the visit to Lahore on the way to Karachi of Rev. Dr. Sunderland, President of the ensuing Theistic Conference, a committee has been formed to give effect to the idea of holding a World Congress of Theists next year in India, preferably in Lahore.

Karachi, Dec. 26,

The All-India Theistic Conference held its first sitting yesterday evening when Rev. Braj gohel Niogi conducted the opening divine service in Hindi and Mr. Manilal Parekh preached a sermon in English.

Today at 9 a.m. a crowded meeting was held. After a short prayer by Mr. V. R. Shinde of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Diwan Tarachand, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference delivered his address.

Principal T. L. Vaswani delivered the inaugural address detailing the aims of the Brahmo Samaj.

On the motion of Dewan Tarachand, seconded by the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sarkar and supported by Mr. Ramabhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Dr. Sunderland was elected president of the Conference. He delivered an instructive address on "Human brotherhood."

The Conference will meet again to-morrow.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S CONDITIONS.

NO EXCEPTIONAL TREATMENT.

The three preliminary conditions of a settlement which Mr. Asquith referred to in his speech at Manchester were laid down by Sir Edward Carson in an address delivered in the same city two days before—on December 8.

Sir Edward Carson in the course of his speech said:—"If the Government have got a half-way house, which I do not believe they have, which will commend itself to all parties, let them put it before us in black and white. If you are going to interfere with us the least we may ask you to do is to put down in black and white what is the minimum of interference which you are prepared to offer. If they do not do that I would rather they break off all this talk altogether, and let us, if necessary, fight it out to a finish. (Cheers.) I daresay with the Army and Navy we may be beaten. (Cries of No, no.) I think it is very likely, but if we are beaten it will not be without a struggle. But what then? What will you have solved? What will the Government have solved? The people in Ulster hold fast to old memories. Do you think they will forget the day of their defeat? I desire to state, if I can make any contribution towards the settlement, if it is ever approached seriously, that in satisfying the parties interested first the United Kingdom must be considered and then Ulster. I lay down these preliminaries to any possible settlement, and I do not think they will be considered unreasonable. I lay down, first, that no settlement must humiliate or degrade us. (Cheers.) I lay down, secondly, that we must not get any treatment, different and exceptional from the treatment offered to any other part of the United Kingdom. We must have preserved to us what every citizen has, neither more nor less. We must have the same protection of the Imperial Parliament, and above all—and it is here our loyalty to you comes in—we must have no deal and no Act which establishes the foundation for an ultimate separation of your country from ours. (Cheers.)

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

THE ALL-INDIA LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

NEEDS OF THE PUNJAB,

[Associated Press.]

Agra, Dec. 27.

The All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference resumed its sitting early this morning, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Mr. Shadin. There was a good attendance of delegates and visitors.

The first speaker was Haji Samsadin Saheb, who gave an account of the educational progress of Mahomedans in the Punjab. He said he could not give any figures, but the number of students in the different educational institutions in the Punjab was very small. They were once the rulers of the world, and they could regain their positions by the power of the pen, and not by the sword. If Mahomedans wanted to regain lost power, their watchword should be "education." It was a pity they did not take the fullest advantage of the Government High Schools on the plea that they did not get religious education there. He appealed to Mahomedans to join those schools and make their own arrangements for religious education.

The speakers who followed urged the necessity of establishing Mahomedan High Schools all over the Punjab, so that educational advancement might be rapid and that funds should be raised for the purpose. One speaker suggested that the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference should help such schools with funds.

AN OBJECTION.

Shahab Zada Aftab Ahmed Khan, secretary, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, took a strong objection to the last proposal. He said it was all very well to make such proposals, but no one ever considered the financial condition of the Conference. He gave statistics to show that the Conference probably could not have gone on, but for the generosity of the Begum of Bhopal, the Rajah of Mahumadabad, and the Nawab of Bhawalpur. The public was not helping the Conference as it ought to do. For himself, he would have been the first to welcome such a proposal to give grants to high schools out of the funds of the Conference, but its present condition would not permit of such a thing. Several years ago it was decided to organise a central fund for the Conference, but no one had helped it to grow. He deprecated the adverse criticism which had been levelled against the Conference and said the Urdu Press had not a good word to say in its favour.

THE STRENGTH OF UNITY.

Mr. Badruddin, barrister, said that Mahomedans were not well off in every district and help should be given by a central institution. He did not mean that the All-India Conference should pay out of its scanty fund of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi moved the first resolution which was to the effect that considering the large percentage of the Mahomedan population in the Punjab a separate educational conference should be organised for the province, and that Mahomedans should be asked to give more attention to their educational problem in the Punjab. Though Mahomedans numbered only seven crores in India, yet the deficiency in the number was made up by the unity of feeling and the common brotherhood of their religion. If Mahomedans organised themselves the disadvantage of numbers was not to be counted. They were brave-hearted and generous. Could any one ever realise that only a few years ago His Highness the Aga Khan appealed for funds for the Moslem University, that Mahomedans could subscribe such a large sum of money as they had for the University and then again after a year that they could send such large amounts of money outside India to help their co-religionists! He urged the necessity of organising a central fund. Mahomedans should never lose the sympathy of the Government and should try to participate as much as possible in legislative and administrative machinery.

The resolution was supported by Asan-ul-Haque, of Jullunder, who said their appeal should reach the masses and there would not be any difficulty for funds.

The resolution, with some verbal alterations, was passed.

After consideration of the educational progress of Mahomedans in the Frontier Province, the second resolution, which related to the establishment of a Mahomedan hostel in Madras, in memory of the late Mr. Justice Boddam, was adopted.

It was resolved that the All-India Mahomedan Conference should contribute Rs. 1,000 for the purpose.

In the afternoon an account was given of educational progress in the Central Provinces and lectures were delivered on "The aims of Education," by Khoja Golam Ussagtain and Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami, I. M. S., (retired).

The night sitting was devoted to the question of female education. It was under the chairmanship of Mr. Shafi. Resolutions were adopted urging the necessity for female education and the improvement of girls schools all over the country.

ARREST OF ENGLISH OFFICER.

An Englishman giving the name of Lieutenant A. H. Scott, Royal Engineers, is in custody at the Hague on a charge of firing with a revolver at the proprietor of a bar and a waiter with whom he apparently had a dispute regarding money matters. Neither the landlord nor the waiter was hit.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

DEATH OF MR. A. T. WHITTLE, C.I.E.

NOTABLE COTTON PIONEER.

FATHER OF THE INDUSTRY IN KATHIAWAR.

A gentleman who has done more, perhaps, than any European who has over come to this country to develop the cotton industry in Western India—Mr. Alfred Thomas Whittle, C.I.E., of Wadhwan Camp—died in Bombay on Friday night.

Mr. Whittle has been correctly described as the father of the cotton trade of Kathiawar. A Lancashire man, born in Preston eighty years ago, he came out to India half a century since, and settled in Kathiawar. At that time there were no cotton gins or presses in the peninsula, and he laid the foundations of what is now a very flourishing industry.

He lived in Kathiawar for fifty years, and always took a prominent part in any work which had for its object the advancement of the people of his adopted land. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and preferred to do good by stealth, rather than publicly; but in the famine of 1899 and 1900 he came forward organised and carried through a relief fund, which prevented a great deal of suffering and privation, and which earned for him the undying gratitude of the poorer classes of the Indian community.

His services as a public benefactor were recognised by the Government of India in 1909, when the C. I. E. was conferred upon him.

Mr. Whittle had been Home for a change and was returning to India three weeks ago, when he was taken ill on board the steamer, and had to be carried ashore. He was taken to Mr. Herbert Greaves's bungalow, "The Leas," Altamont Road, where he died on Friday, from a complication of diseases. Mrs. Whittle was with her husband when he was taken ill, and when he died.

The deceased was educated at Stonyhurst and was married twice. His widow is a daughter of Mr. John Greaves of Stockport.

The funeral took place last evening at the Sewree Cemetery, and was attended by a number of personal friends of the deceased including Mr. H. Cheetham, Mr. N. Hunt, Mr. H. E. Hanna, Mr. J. Spinner, Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mr. Marshall, and Rao Bahadur Curumsey Damji. The Rev. Father Schroeter officiated, and Mr. H. T. Binks was the undertaker. There were wreaths from the widow, Mr. Cheetham and several other close friends.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It is expected to hold an art exhibition towrrds sha end of next month, in Mandalay.

The Madras-Mysore-Cauvery Arbitration proceedings will be resumed on the 5th January.

The services of Mr. Arthur E. Hurst, Assistant Principal, Serampore Weaving Institute, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government of Burma for a period of six months, with effect from 4th proximo.

Mr. H. A. Crump, Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces, will take over charge as Chief Commissioner at the end of this week, on Sir Benjamin Robertson's departure for Bombay *in route* to Cottonsea.

Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, President of the Southern India Rifle Association, has addressed a lengthy note to the executive committee of that institution suggesting that ways and means be adopted at an early date to remedy the situation which this year led to a considerable portion of the regular and volunteer units of the 9th division withholding their support.

Major E. W. Mayor, the naturalist, who has been conducting a campaign in Ceylon collecting skins of wild animals for the British Museum and the Bombay Natural History Society, has, owing to the sodden state of the jungles, returned to Colombo to arrange his batch of skins, which comprises nearly a thousand, for despatch to India. Major Mayor remarked on the number of bears in the North of Ceylon. On the Mannar railway they frequently dug under the sleepers for white ants. On the completion of his work on the island he comes to this country.

The Hazaribagh police are enquiring into a case of double murder committed at Saranda in the jurisdiction of the Birnee police station. The victims were two Hindu brothers, Tageram and Uundoram. Deceased were sitting in a room when they heard thereport of a gun close to the residence. They came out to see what was the matter when a voice called to them "keep within doors." The brothers ran into the room and bolted the door, but impelled by curiosity got on the top of the house to watch what was going on. It was a dark night but the men who had spoken to them before, asked them to get down. The order was not immediately obeyed. One of the brothers jumped down and came out into the street raising an alarm but before their neighbours collected on the spot he was shot dead by some unknown hand. It is believed the crime was perpetrated by an armed gang of robbers.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

For the last ten days the programme at the Opera House will consist of cinematograph pictures and principally of representations of "the Battles of Napoleon." Then include the actions at Averstadt, Jena and Hellsberg. War subjects are admittedly difficult matter for the cinematographic State-Manager to handle, but within necessary limits the pictures at the Opera House are a large improvement on previous war scenes which have been brought to Bombay. The representation of Prussian troops marching in "goose-step" was scarcely true to German drill.

THE WEATHER

AN INTERESTING FORECAST.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL IN THE NORTH.

[Associated Press.]

Simla, Dec. 27.

The weather has continued dry. Temperature, is low over the greater part of Northern India, and the air is very dry in central parts of the country.

Forecast.—No large change.

Summary of forecast for January and February 1914.—It is probable that the rainfall of Northern India will be in excess though not to a large extent, and that the snowfall in the neighbouring hills will be approximately normal.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (21st) ...	58·8	50·3	...	6·15
Jask ...	75·8	58·3	...	1·43
Muskat (21st) ...	76·8	68·6	0·04	0·12
Multan ...	70.3	38·5	...	0·10
Rawalpindi ...	67·9	33·6	...	1·85
Lahore ...	67·9	34·7	...	0·49
Sirsa ...	69·3	35·0	...	0·65
Ambala ...	68·5	30·9	...	0·72
Delhi ...	67·5	39·8	...	0·52
Agra ...	72·0	44·0	...	0·09
Mainpuri ...	70·3	39·1	...	0·26
Jhansi ...	73·6	44·5	...	0·37
Cawnpore ...	71·1	41·0	...	0·02
Allahabad ...	72·5	40·9	..	0·68
Jacobabad ...	74·1	38·8	...	1·30
Karachi ...	75·0	55·0	...	0·17
Ajmer ...	72·6	45·2	...	2·34
Jaipur ...	74·2	51·1	...	0·86
Kotah ...	77·6	47·6	...	1·08
Bhuj ...	79·5	51·0	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	73·8	63·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	77·6	61·3	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	81·1	50·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para.	84·0	52·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	82·9	55·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	82·6	52·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	82·3	42·9	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	76·9	44·5	...	0·04
Indore ...	79·1	50·1	...	0·20
Jubbulpore ...	75·3	42·8	...	0·94
Saugor ...	74·3	47·6	...	0·81
Hoosangabad ...	77·1	47 9	...	0·77
Khandwa ...	83·2	47·1	...	0·00
Akola ...	85·7	46·5	...	0·49
Amraoti ...	82 8	56·3	...	1·31
Nagpur ...	81·6	49·8	...	0·85
Chanda ...	83·5	51·0	...	0·37
Raipur ...	77·7	49·6	...	1·26
BOMBAY ...	80·1	65·7	...	0
Ratnagiri ...	81·3	58·9	...	0
Mormugao ...	80·0	66·7	...	0
Karwar ...	82·7	62·5	...	0
Malegaon ...	87 9	47·1	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	88 1	50·0	...	0·16
Poona ...	88·0	53·8	...	0
Sholapur ...	90·8	56·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	90·7	62·3	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	86·3	53·5	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	84·9	49·0	...	0·00
Nisamabad (Indur) ...	88·9	58·7	...	0·02
Hyderabad ...	90·8	60·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	86·3	69·3	...	0·93
Calicut ...	87·8	70·1	...	4·67
Cochin ...	90·7	70·7	...	4·48
Colombo ...	83·5	65·5	...	27·10
Masulipatam ...	84·3	67·7	...	...
Bellary ...	95·9	59·3	...	0·04
Cuddapah ...	90·5	64·6	...	3·09
Madras ...	88,5	66·3	...	27·67
Bangalore ...	87·0	57·1	...	0·30
Coimbatore ...	88·4	61·6	...	4.87
Trichinopoly ...	85·1	63·3	...	10·30
Negapatam ...	81·6	73·1	...	52·28

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th December 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal except in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in west Central India and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 27th December, 1913, was 30·287 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S WARNING.

A POLICY PREGNANT WITH PERIL

The following letter from Sir West Ridgeway appear in the *Times*:—

Sir,—The attention of the public is so absorbed in the Ulster difficulty that they may lose sight of the danger which menaces the Empire in consequence of the Indian disturbances in South Africa. The question of the Indian grievances is one regarding which I have more than once addressed you, and as I have had the advantage of hearing their case directly from the Indian deputations which appeared before the Commission—of which I was chairman—in South Africa, I may be allowed to point out certain considerations which may not be appreciated by the general public.

When we granted self-government to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies the Indian population was suffering from certain grievances and irksome restrictions with which the Imperial Government had failed to deal when it was in a position to do so. Some of these wrongs, thus inherited, have been redressed by the Union Government, and when the Immigration Act was passed, after consultation with the Indian Government, we had reason to hopethat a lasting peace would at length prevail. We have been disappointed. New grievances—or old grievances in a new dress—have cropped up, and, as was inevitable, there has been some friction at the start in working the new Act. Negotiations were reopened, and there was every prospect of a satisfactory settlement, when the Indians of Natal, under instructions from India, began their campaign of so-called passive resistance, and, as the Secretary of State explained to the All-India Moslem League, this "open defiance of the law by Indians in South Africa seriously embarrasses the Secretary of State in the continuation of his representations to and consultations with the Government of the Union of South Africa." This "passive" resistance opened with an active violation of the law by the march of several thousand Indians under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi from Northern Natal into the forbidden land of the Transvaal. At the same time strikes of indentured labour, accompanied by violence, broke out in Natal itself. These lawless proceedings were pregnant with danger to South Africa, as there was reason to fear that the native population generally might follow the example of the Indians, and then indeed evil days would follow. It was therefore necessary that repressive measures should be taken. This is what the Indian leaders desired—it was part of their programme, and of course there followed the inevitable accusations of cruelty and brutality against the authorities. This so far have been vague generalities emanating from anonymous presons, apparently without any real evidence to support them.

Now let us see how this unfortunate state of things has been aggravated by the action of the Viceroy of India. His Excellency first addressed and published a strong telegram to Lord Gladstone, thus interrupting and no doubt seriously prejudicing the negotiations which were then proceeding between Downing-street and Cape Town. Then followed his remarkable speech, which requires analysis. First, after admitting that he had succeeded in securing valuable concession for the Indians, and that "the position of indentured Indians was satisfactorily laid down, he proceeded to say, "We are at present in communication with the Secretary of State regarding other restrictions contained in the Act to which we take exception, and trust that our representations will not prove without result." Notwithstanding this favourable prospect, Lord Hardinge proceeded to express his regret that "it is not easy to find means by which India can make its indignation seriously felt by those holding the reins of government in that country." Could Lord Hardinge have used language less diplomatic and more inopportune than this? Secondly, he expressed the "deep and burning sympathy of India, and also of those who like myself without being Indians, sympathize . . . with those who have taken matters into their own hands by organizing passive resistance to the laws which they consider invidious and unjust," and who "have violated those laws with full knowledge of the penalties involved, and are ready with all courage and patience to ensure those penalties. What dangerous doctrines to preach! How the agitators of Bengal must have clapped their hands and leaped with joy when they heard this new gospel preached by the ruler of India!

Thirdly, his Excellency protested that if the South African Government desires to justify itself in the eyes of India and the world the only course open to it is to appoint a strong impartial committee, on which Indian interests are fully represented, to conduct a most searching inquiry." General Botha's assurance that if any man has been ill-treated or if any ill-treatment has taken place, the circumstances if brought to the notice of Government, will be immediately and carefully investigated" was completely ingnered by Lord Hardinge.

Lord Hardinge's motives no doubt were excellent. He wishes to allay the growing excitement in India, but when the agitators find that his brave words are not translated into the aggressive action which they desire their joy will become wormwood and gall. Lord Hardinge has sown dragon's teeth.

What is to be done? First, "passive" resistance must cease before anything can be done. General Botha is not a man to yield to threats, and if he did yield he would be very soon out of office, and there would succeed a Ministry composed of members of the Opposition, defendent on General Hertzog, who would out-Herod in their resistance to the Indian demands. Secondly, negotiations with South Africa must continue, and at an accelerated speed, for the removal of the grievances which really exist. Thirdly, a Commission of Inquiry should be appointed but there should be no attempt to interfere with the Union Government in the selection of the members of that Commission or to dictate its duties and powers. There is no scarcity of just and impartial men in South Africa who could sit on such a Commission, but certainly it is desirable that the Indians should be represented, if not on, at any rate before, the Commission, by an officer selected by the Indian Government. Let us hope that General Botha will be generous enough to make this concession in spite of the provocation which he has received.

Will these concessions satisfy the Indian agitators in India? I fear not. They are merely using the Indians of South Africa as pawns in the game which they are playing—as the skirmishers of an advancing force. The objective which they have in view—and who can blame them for this?—is full rights, civil and political, in every part of the Empire, wherever Indians may choose to reside. South Africa is merely the "cheval de bataille," and when a victory over her is gained the attack will be developed in all directions.

In these pretentious Indian agitators have been, if not inspired, at least encouraged, by academic Imperialists at home who dream of a Utopian Empire where all citizens enjoy equal rights. This dream can never be realized, at least not for gegerations to come. If the Government were to make any attempt to enforce this policy or even to support it by argument, the break-up of the Empire would follow. Our self-governing Colonies—at least at this stage of their development—will not tolerate the entry of coloured races into their midst in any numbers. It is a question of life and death with them. Theirs must be a white man's country. The British Empire—composed as it is of people of different races and creeds and of varying degress of civilization, and comprising a multitude of Constitutions ranging from the embryo Colony despotically ruled by a Governo to the self governing Dominion which is practically independent—cannot be run on the lines which are proposed by the idealists to whom I have referred. Within the fortified *enceinte* of the British Empire there are many houses, each inhabited by its own family. These households have common interests, but each manages its own affairs—wisely or unwisely—without interference from others, and no one is entitled to enter any house not his own except by invitation, and even then he must submit to the conditions which may be imposed.

In conclusion, Sir, let me again warn the British public that the long-standing grievances of the Indians of South Africa—real and vexatious though they may be—are being used as stepping stones towards a policy pregnant with peril to the Empire. We are treading on ground with many pitfalls, and our Government must walk with the delicacy of Agag. Any undue interference with South Africa, and any attempt to coerce her, will be resented by all the self-governing Dominions, for on this question they stand shoulder to shoulder.

COTTON BY-PRODUCTS.

VALUABLE WAYS IN WHICH THEY CAN BE USED.

[Associated Press.]

Vijalpur, Dec. 26.

One of the agricultural demonstrations which the Department of Agriculture periodically holds at different centres took place here to-day. At the request of The Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., a cattle show was added to the farm demonstration.

Vijalpur is a little village about a mile away from Navsari railway station and the road to the exhibition was gaily decorated with festoons and banners. People from all parts of the neighbouring British and Gaikwari talukas began to arrive from early morning.

From 9 a. m. to noon the time was occupied with field lectures and demonstrations by departmental officers. An interesting exhibit was a dynameter, a machine to test the traction strength of bullocks. A number of pairs were tried, showing a variation of their power from 7 cwt. to 19 cwt.

Between 12 and 3 the visitors were entertained at dinner by the Indian Cotton Oil Co. They were also allowed free access to the company's oil-mill and refinery and they gladly availed themselves of this opportunity to see how cottonseed is turned into such useful products as oil, cake, and hulls.

Next a big meeting was held in a shamiana specially erected for the purpose. Mr. Sutaria, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the Indian Cotton Oil Co., made a speech in which he explained to cultivators the relation of the cottonseed industry to agriculture.

Among those who arrived during the afternoon were Mr. Anderson, Collector of Surat, in company with Mrs. Anderson and a number of European lady friends. They were escorted to the Exhibition ground by Mr. Yuill, the manager of the cottonseed factory, and were all very much interested in the arrangements.

Mr. Anderson then took the chair, and lectures on Agricultural subjects were delivered by several gentlemen. A silver medal, and cash prizes and certificates were distributed by Mrs. Anderson.

Speaking of cotton-seed mills, Professor Knight, of the College of Agriculture, Poona, said they had been thoroughly tested and found to be fully equal to the ordinary "jowari" or any other fodder. In times of famine they were especially useful because they could be compressed into small compass and transmitted by rail to any place, where there was scarcity of fodder. The cake and the cotton-seed meal had also been tested thoroughly both as food for bullocks and for milch cattle, and had been found to be fully equal to any food in a place where the products of the sugar-cane, like molasses, were very valuable. As a human food the oil bade fair to become a good substitute for ghee. He found in the household that it answered many purposes which ghee served and it paid to be mixed with ghee to some extent. He thought 25 per cent. of ghee could be mixed in with this oil, and the produced substance would answer for purposes of genuine ghee. The mixed substance also keeps longer. It was recommended to him by the Commercial Intelligence Department some thing like eight years ago.

HOW "LA GIOCONDA" WAS STOLEN.

CONFESSION OF THE THIEF.

In an interview obtained by the "Corriere della Sera," Vincenzo Perugia, who stole the famous "La Gioconda," explained his motive and his methods.

"I thought it would be a great thing for Italy to present the wonderful masterpiece to her, and so I planned the theft. The abstraction of the picture would really be a most simple matter. I only had to chose an opportune time, and a mere twist would put the picture in my hands.

"The idea took possession of me, and I decided to take the step. One morning I joined my fellow-decorates at the Louvre, and exchanged a few words with them. Then I quietly stole away and entered the salon in which the picture hung. The salon was deserted, and the picture smiled down on me.

"In a moment I had snatched it from the wall. I deposited the frame on a staircase and slipped the canvas under my blouse.

"It was all done in a few seconds. No one had seen me, no one suspected me. I walked out without arousing any suspicions."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BAY MAN DEFEATED IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The semi-finals of the Amateur Championship here to-day, Mr. ...am of Calcutta, beat Mr. Craig of ...tta six up and four to play, and ...tts-Tucker of the Highland Light ...ry Lucknow, beat Mr. Gillan of ...ay on the last green.

The final will be played to-morrow ...a good game is expected as, ...gh Mr. Wigham has been making ...scores than Mr. Pitts-Tucker in ...ghteen-hole contests, on which ...arlier matches of the tournament ...cided, Mr. Pitts-Tucker has shown ...ier staying power which may stand ...n good stead in the thirty-six hole ...st of the finals.

BOXING.

...VY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT AT CALCUTTA.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

...ifteen-minute two-round fight for ...heavy-weight championship took ...here last night between Corporal ... 7th Royal Fusiliers, Calcutta, ...nner Bates, R.H.A., Lahore.

...Calcutta man knocked out Bates ...e third round. Bates was the ...r and stronger man, but was out-...ed. But he made a good fight, taking ...punishment splendidly, and his ...hing, swinging blows more than ...nearly ended his more experienced ...onent.

CEYLON C. C. TOUR.

...EFUL PARTNERSHIP SCORE AGAINST BALLYGUNGE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Ceylon commenced their match with ...llygunge to-day. The visitors won ...e toss and elected to bat. They made ...poor start, the first three wickets ...lling for only 28 runs.

Then Gibson and Crawford became ...rtners and stopped the rout, raising ...e score to 152, when Crawford was ...ught at the wicket by Champion. ...e remainder of the wickets fell for ... Cresswell putting together a use-...31.

The Ballygunge bowling never got ...se, and the scoring at times was ...ry slow. Scores :—

CEYLON.

Vidler, b Wood	6
Brown, b Steele	1
Fawcett, c Mindley b Steele	7
Crawford, c Champion, b Wood	85
Gibson b Wood	51
Johnson c Turnbull b Steele	15
Horsefall b Wood	2
Cresswell b Turnbull	31
Forbes b Wood	1
Paterkin lbw b Wood	13
Rubie not out	0
Extras	17
Total	229

Wood with 6 wickets for 74 runs and ...teele with 3 for 74 were the best ...owlers.

POLO IN MADRAS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The Raja Venugopal Polo Tournament, which has been in progress during the past few days, ended yesterday, when in the final the 26th Cavalry beat the Government House ...m by six goals to nil.

BILLIARD SURPRISE.

GEORGE GRAY'S LATE ENTRY IN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Supported by Mr. Richard Wootton, George Gray decided to enter for the Professional Billiards Championship of England, and is thefore one of the challengers for the title at present held by Melbourne Inman. The entry, with the customary deposit of £25, was received only just in time.

The news will be received with considerable surprise, because of late the young Australian has not even been put down as a possible starter for the championship. But at the same time, says the *Sporting Life*, there will be the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, because the championship event is thus accorded an international flavour that it has never before possessed. Moreover, it will give a wonderful impetus to a competition that threatened to lag in the near future by reason of the continued absence of new blood among the competitors for the highest honours the game holds.

Gray's entry for the championship is solely due to Mr. Richard Wootton who has a wonderful behalf in the powers of the young Australian with any make of ball that can be put upon a billiard table. He has now afforded evidence of this confidence by according the necessary financial support for Gray to play in the championship. Mr. Wootton has, of course, obtained the assent of Mr. Harry Gray, the father, to the action he has taken.

When George Gray first came to England and showed what marvellous things he could accomplish with composition balls, he was more or less politely invited by several of our own leading professionals to enter the championship. Now that he is entered it will be more than interesting to watch developments.

'VARSITY RUGBY.

FINE VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

GREAT GAME PLAYED BY LOWE.

"The fascinating Mr Lowe" played a very important part at Queen's Club on Dec. 13, when Cambridge defeated Oxford by 13 points to 3. He was responsible for seven of those points—scoring a wonderful try and dropping a very neat goal. Moreover, on at least two occasions he, and he alone, intervened when an Oxford score was imminent.

Yet, when all is said and done, writes Laurance Woodhouse in the *Daily Mail*, one is inclined to think that it was Lewis, the Cambridge stand-off half, who played the biggest part in the Cambridge victory. Rarely, if ever, has a stand-off half been so badly served by his partner as Lewis was by Cambridge. At lightning speed the ball was hurled, now at high above his head, now at his ankles, yet Lewis in some miraculous manner managed to gather in these sky rockets and "subterraneaners" and set his three-quarters going. Even Knott, of Oxford, that famous fielder of cricket balls and passes, was outshone by Lewis.

One other figure stands out among the great individual players of the match, and that is Reid, the Oxford back. From start to finish he fielded with wonderful accuracy, his kicking was excellent, and on three or four occasions he dashed boldly into the three-quarter line and set the Oxford men going, and but for faulty work by the Oxford centre three-quarters his daring policy must have been rewarded with tries. These three men, Lowe and Lewis of Cambridge, and Reid of Oxford, can look back with the utmost complacency on the parts they played in the match.

A CURIOUS GAME.

It was a curious game throughout. Although the result was in keeping with the general expectation, yet a very little luck or a little better generalship might have altered the result. Oxford, though beaten, were in no way disgraced, while Cambridge, though winning, had not a great deal to congratulate themselves about.

The game might roughly be divided into three parts. For the fist five minutes Oxford held the upper hand. Then for twenty minutes Cambridge simply smothered the Dark Blues, and a record score seemed possible. From that point and almost entirely throughout the second half the Oxford forwards more than held their own, and had their backs been able to take advantage of the shances offered them the result might well have been different.

The movement of the day was Lowe's fine try. From a scrum inside the Cambridge "twenty-five" Lewis got the ball and passed to De Villiers. The latter cut across the ground to the right, and just over the "twenty-five" line passed to Lowe. Off went Lowe gathering speed at every step. He just rounded Crole who was attempting to cut him off, and then with just an extra yard of pace beat Reid, and so over the Oxford line. It was a glorious bit of running, and even the keenest supporters of Oxford could not refrain from yelling their appreciation of as fine an individual effort as has ever been seen in a 'Varsity match.

The Oxford forwards almost throughout the second half held the upper hand, and it must have been heart-breaking to them to see the way in which their centre three-quarters spoiled chance after chance by holding on to the ball too long and failing to set the wings going.

Once, from a fine bout of passing all across the ground, Southee was just forced into touch before he crossed the Cambridge line, while a little later the same player was spendidly tackled by Wallace. Then the Cambridge backs carried the ball to the Oxford line, and from a scrum Lewis dashed through the players and scored an unconverted try. This practically settled the match which was won by Cambridge by one dropped goal and three tries (13 points) to one try (3 points).

TEAM OF 11 BROTHERS.

FOOTBALL CHALLENGE TO ENGLISH FAMILIES.

Eleven brothers, all but one footballers of experience, living at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, challgenge any other team of brothers in England to two matches, one to be played at Scunthorpe and the other on the home ground of any family accepting the challenge.

The brothers are prepared to meet any and all teams provided they are "genuine teams of brothers."

The brothers are the sons of Mr. Charles Charlesworth, of Charles-street, Scunthorpe. Their names and ages are as follow :—

Alec, 43 ;	Jim, 37 ;
Alfred, 39 ;	Edgar, 24 ;
Tom, 42 ;	George, 35 ;
Herbert, 30 ;	Walter, 20;
Charles, 39 ;	Harry, 18;
Frank, 26.	

THE POLO CHALLENGE.

DATES OF THE MATCHES.

The challenge from Hurlingham for the America Polo Cup was formally accepted on Dec. 5 at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Polo Association. The first game will be played at Meadowbrook on June 9, next, the second on June 13, and the third, if it is necessary, on June 16.

Mr. H P. Whitney's retirement from international polo is officially announced by Mr. Herbert, chairman of the American Polo Association.

Mr. Lawrence Waterbury is now mentioned as the likely captain, but Mr. Whitney's successor has not been selected yet; this question and also the selection of training grounds will probably remain in abeyance until Hurlingham indicates whether the dates mentioned by the Americans in accepting the challenge are acceptable.

WELLS-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

THE MORAL OF WELLS' DEFEAT.

Carpentier beat Wells on Dec. 8 at the National Sporting Club in a 20-round contest for £3,000, a side stake of £500, and the Heavy-weight Championship of Europe. Wells was knocked out in the first round, when the match had lasted 1 minute 13 seconds.

More interest was felt in this contest than in any event of the kind since Burns and Moirmet in the same arena for the Heavy-weight Championship of the World. Every inch of standing-room in the club's theatre was occupied and the streets of Covent Garden were packed with a crowd of several thousand enthusiasts anxious to hear the result and in high hopes that Wells would avenge his defeat at Ghent.

Odds of six to four were actually laid on the British Heavy-weight Champion, and when the men entered the ring as much as two to one was offered—for no reason that could be discerned except that a preliminary bout between Braddock, a lusty specimen of the military glove-fighter and Vergier, a sturdy fighting Frenchman with a dangerous right ended in the discomfiture of the invader, who was knocked out after a fine display of pluck. Patriotic backers found an omen to their minds in this unexpected occurrence.

The men entered the ring punctually at 10 o'clock, and little time was lost over the preliminary proceedings. Both men looked very fit ; Carpentier seemed to have built himself up since his unsatisfactory showing against Jeff Smith, the American middle-weight. The weights were not announced, of course, but there could hardly have been more than a stone between the combatants. However, Wells towered above his opponent, and that fact was sufficient to encourage the patriots in refusing to recognize that the traditional style of English boxing has had its day. The object-lesson of Ghent was forgotten and much good money was lost on Wells.

There was no fight to speak of. The moment the bell rang Carpentier rushed Wells and, getting inside, shook him with right and left jabs to the stomach. A clinch followed and Wells broke loose, putting over a straight left (which was neatly stopped) as he slipped away. Carpentier was on him at once, and after a right swing which went a little too high was again well inside, pounding his opponent's stomach with both hands Wells sank to the floor and was counted out.

After the fight there was a scene of extraordinary excitement, and Jim Driscoll, who was in tears, had to be removed from the theatre. Carpentier was at once seized upon by his seconds and carried shoulder-high round the ring. Wells made a short speech from the back of the ring ; he could not be heard, but it is understood that he said he had done his best and that Carpentier had caught him in his weak spot. Several hundred people had assembled outside, and when Carpentier appeared at one of the windows he was cheered again and again.

LESSON OF THE MATCH.

The *Times* publishes a leading article on the fight which reads as follows :—

Eighty-nine years ago, almost to a day —on Monday, December 10, 1821—William Hazlitt walked down Chancery-lane to inquire at the Hole in the Wall publichouse where the fight next day, between Bill Neate and the Gasman, was to be. In most respects there was a marked difference between the surroundings of last night's fight at the National sporting Club and that which formed the subject of Hazlitt's famous description. The taxi-cab and the telephone have taken the place of the Bath mail in which he journeyed through the night down to Hungerford and the carrierpigeons which carried to London the news of the Gasman's downfall. The one fight was fought with naked fists in the open air on a spot of virgin green that shone with dazzling brightness in the midday sun ; the other with gloved hands on the boards of the regulation ring under the glare of the electric lights. A first class hotel in Northemberland-avenue instead of a Chancery-lane publichouse becomes for modern members of the Fancy "the house of call for heroes and philosophers" ; and, most significant change of all, instead of both the combatants being Englishmen one of them comes of a race which by the British patriot of a hundred years ago was supposed to be utterly incapable of using its fists. England (and Wells) have learnt to think differently since those days.

Nor are these the only points in which other times have given rise to other manners. The change is especially noticeable in our public schools, and generally speaking, in the relations that all boys have with one another. Such an affair as the fight in "Ton Brown's "Schooldays," or even the encounter, in Great "Expectations," between Pip and the pale young gentleman, conducted without seconds but with all the formalities of the prize-ring, would to-day be almost unthinkable. This does not, however mean that Englishmen have given up boxing. On the contrary, even at many private schools the science of fisticuffs is as much a part of the regular curriculum as football or Latin grammar. The same tendency obtains in the ranks of the Fancy itself and in the numerous amateur organizations in which young Englishmen meet together under the Queensberry rules. Never was there a time when more attention was paid in this country, both by professionals and amateurs, to the science or the art of self-defence, and, though the new style is very different from the old, and the number of rounds as a rule much smaller than in the days when Hazlitt saw his first fight, the hitting is just as hard and the test of strenght and endurance and pluck quite as great as it ever was.

THE NATIONAL FIBRE.

The defeat of Wells by Carpentier need not, therefore, be looked upon as in any way a sign of a slackening in the national fibre. It was a meeting between two individual members of the two races, and the smaller and lighter and better man won with surprising and for Englishmen, disappointing ease and suddenness. But that does not mean that as a nation we are inferior to the French as boxers. It is the old story that in recent years has become painfully familiar with regard to individual contests in all manner of bodily sports and exercises. It is in a way humiliating to our pride, but for that very reason may be very salutary for our character. Even in the team contests, such as cricket and football and rowing, in which our strength still lies, we have of late received many disagreeable surprises. To a certain extent this is only what was to be expected. We have taught the rest of the world the various games and sports of which which we used to enjoy a practical monopoly, and it is natural that in some instances our formerly unconfenged supremacy should be wrested from us. But this does not account for the whole of our reverses. The secret of our discomfiture is partly due to the rather pig-head insular way in which we cling to our old traditional methods, which served well enough when we competed only amongst ourselves, but have now in many ways been superseded. In boxing as in practically every other sport, we will not realize that it is time for us who have taught the nations to learn from our pupils. Physically Wells has the advantage of the young Frenchman who last night defeated him in the first round with such consummate ease. But his methods, as we pointed out yesterday, are inferior. It is hardly too much to say that because they are British they are old-fashioned. The fight was lost and won before the men entered the ring. Carpentier defeated his man because he fought with his brain as well as his fists. He has studied the Americanized style, which is the latest modern development of the art, and has realized the superiority which it confers over merely physical advantages in the shape of height and weight and reach. Wells preferred to stick to the accepted methods of the British school. Consequently, though he is a fine boxer, he was igneminiously beaten. His case is, in fact, exactly typical of the present position of this country in almost all branches of athletics ; and until we learn the lesson which is the moral of his defeat we cannot begin to hope to regain our old pre-eminence in the field of sport.

BOMBARDIER WELLS AT FOOTBALL.

The most notable player in a charity match at Fulham, between the stage and a team of professional golfers, was Bombardier Wells. With his side two goals down he scored three times in almost as many minutes for the stage, who one by five goals to three. The golfer led by two goals to one at the interval, and George Duncan increased their lead early in the second half. Then came the Bombardier's three goals, and the golfers were demoralised. The Boxer who scored four goals out of his side's total, was loudly cheered as he left the ground.

THE AMERICA CUP.

A FORECAST OF SHAMROCK IV.

Shamrock IV. will be a 75-footer, and the yachts from which the defender will be selected are, says the *Times*, being built to the same rating. The defenders have some latitude, however, since, while Shamrock IV will not be permitted to exceed 75ft. by the smallest fraction, the defending vessel need not necessarily come within that rating. This in itself is a very much greater advantage to the defenders than it may appear to any one not intimately acquainted with the sport of yachting. It cannot be supposed that Mr. Nicholson is going to give his design away thus early. The head keel has been computed at various weights ranging up to 90 tons. For all we know it might be this or even more, but probably it is much under that.

The new challenger will without doubt be as extreme a type of boat as the rule will permit. Mr. Nicholson has during the past two years shown what he can do under the European rating rule with such vessels as Istria, Pamela, and Paula III., 15-metre cutters, which have been described as freaks, and we may consequently look forward to seeing a boat of abnormal proportions in Shamrock IV., built as she is with one specific object in view.

Although the conditions now appear altogether more sensible, it is difficult to see that the challenger is in more advantageous circumstances than formerly, as our designer is called upon to built to an alien rule of which American designers have had some seven years' experience.

Whatever the design of the hull, we may look for something abnormal in the matter of sail spread. With tendency towards everincreasing canvas, we may expect the new challenger to hoist a spread of canvas never dreamed of for a vessel of this size by sailors of a generation ago.

THE LAUNCH AND TRIALS.

Shamrock IV. will probably be launched in April, and will be ready to begin her sailing trials in May. For her preliminary tunning up before crossing the Atlantic she will have the existing Shamrock as trial horse. Mr. W. P. Burton, who is going to sail Shamrock IV., will be in general charge of arrangements, and Shamrock will have as skipper Gould, who sailed the Soper-designed schooner for Mr. Max Guillaume. Nothing definite has yet been fixed in regard to these preliminary trials but Sir Thomas Lipton has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Regatta Committee of torquay to sail some of the tests there. Prizes will be offered for the races in Torbay, and it is proposed to appoint a small sailing committee locally to carry out all arrangements as may be desired by those in control of the boats.

RAIANG MOTORIST SHOT.

M. Camille Jenatzy, who was one of the pioneers of motor racing, was killed on Dec. 8 in a shooting accident at Habay-la-Neuve, in the Ardennes. The shooting party of which M. Jenatzy was a member was on the point of returning home when M. Alfred Madoux, proprietor of the well known Brussels newspaper, the *Etoile Belge*, who was also a member of the party, caught sight of a roebuck and fired. The bullet, which was an explosive one, struck M. Jenatzy in the side. He was at once placed in a motor-car and driven to the nearest doctor, but he died before medical aid could be administered.

AMUSING INSTANCE OF "SEDITION."

"SEDITION" IN ALSACE.

The story comes from Detwiller, a village not far from Zabern, where all the incidents that have been in danger of upsetting the German Empire have been taking place of late. A peasant possessed a magnificent white cock with a noble crimson crest. To carry out a colour scheme fancied by the owner, he dyed its tail a beautiful blue. The presence of this tricolour cock in the village soon came to the knowledge of the authorities, who ordered the peasant to kill the pride of his barn-yard within twenty-four hours. The peasant replied that if his cock chose to dabble its tail in blue paint it was not his fault, and refused to carry out the death-sentence. Accordingly a detachment of soldiers, fully armed, was sent with orders to capture and slay the seditious bird. After a long and arduous chase around the barn-yard the cock was arrested and decapitated As the soldiers withdrew the peasant, brandishing the victim, whose life-blood stained his blue-and-white plumage cried: "Mort dour la patrie!"—he died for his country.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

NINE LUNATICS ON LINER.

Eight lunatics—three men and five women—were landed from the liner Baltic on her arrival at Queenstown from New York in mail week, and were sent to their homes in Ireland. Another lunatic, named Leopold Lombardi, committed suicide by jumping overboard during the passage.

RECORD MISTLETOE SHIPMENTS.

The Christmas shipments of mistletoe from Normandy to London were larger than ever this year. Two heavy consignments in mail week despatched to Covent Garden were one from Granville of ninety tons, and other from Saint-Malo of over 100 tons. All this mistletoe is grown on the apple trees of the countless Normandy orchards.

HUMAN HAIR COMPARED.

Dr. Hans Friedenthal, of Berlin, has been addressing himself to a curious study—that of the thickness of the human hair. He finds that the Japanese lead the way, both in the matter of thickness and strength, then come, in the order named, Europeans, Chinese, and redskin Indians. The most attenuated hair is possessed by the aborigines of Australia.

MAN OF TONGUES BARRED.

Proficiency in seventeen languages would not, in the opinion of the immigration authorities, necessarily fit a man to support himself in the United States. Although Lucien Canala, a Rumanian immigrant, proved that he could speak all these and seven Slavish dialects besides, he was detained at Ellis Island pending further inquiry. Canala said he served as interpreter for some of the Boer generals in the South African war.

"DUELLISTS ON HIRE."

In an appeal to the War Minister in the Reichstag to forbid duelling in the army, Herr Erzberger (according to the "National Zeitung") said :—"There is an institution in Berlin which hires out so-called gentlemen of honour,' whose business it is to induce married women to deceive their husbands in order thus to bring about a duel. The police and the Public Prosecutor's office are well aware of the existence of this concern."

IRONY OF FATE.

The irony of fate is illustrated by the death of a gardener named Harry Gardiner, aged seventy, who lived in Gainsborough-road, London, W. He was superintending the lopping of trees in the grounds of St. Michael's Vicarage, Chiswick, and was warning passers-by against the possibility of branches falling upon them, when a large limb of a tree fell upon him. He fell to the ground, striking his head, and was rendered unconscious. His death occurred shortly after his admission to the Chiswick Hospital.

FAMOUS ADMIRAL RETIRING.

One of the best known and most distinguished of British naval officers, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, was placed upon the retired list of the Navy in mail week on reaching the age of sixty-five. He has had more than fifty-one years of active service, and in the last decade he has held the highest appointments in the Navy. In December, 1911, on Admiral Wilson's retirement, he became First Sea Lord, but after a year of office he retired on account of ill-health.

NURSES AS FIREMEN.

While eighty patients were asleep early in the morning at Winsley Sanatorium, near Bath, the nurses at the institution were engaged in fighting flames which had enveloped the outbuildings adjoining the women's quarters. The outbreak of fire was discovered by a night nurse, who aroused the staff without alarming the patients. For upwards of an hour the nurses, wearing their dressing gowns over night attire, fought the fire in a heavy rain. They succeeded in confining the flames to the outbuildings. The patients were subsequently aroused, but there was no panic.

A COMEDIAN'S DEBTS.

Mr. Joseph O'Gorman, the well-known comedian, applied for his discharge in the Bankruptcy Court, London, in mail week. He attributed his insolvency to the costs of unsuccessful divorce proceedings taken against his wife. The debtor stated that in consequence of the publicity which had been given to those proceedings his income, which for many years had averaged about £500 a year, had fallen off considerably.

The liabilities were returned at £1,443, while the assets had so far realised £12 7s. 6d., and about £80 further would probably be received. Mr. Registrar Brougham suspended the discharge for the minimum period of two years.

NAILS FOR BROKEN ARM.

Two carpenter's nails says the *Daily Mail*, instead of a plaster cast, were used to mend a broken elbow in an operation performed for the first time in Minneapolis by Dr. J. F. Pleim on Clayton C. Weeks, of Minnehaha-avenue, and after seven days the boy was able to move his arm almost as freely as before the accident. With bone clamped tight to bone by three inches of steel, the arm can be used even though the process of knitting is incomplete. In a recent accident an end of the boy's ulna bone, about the size of a half dollar, was severed. The piece was fitted to the main bone, a slight incision made and then the nails hammered through. An X-ray photograph of the mended elbow is to be taken.

MR. ALEC HURLEY DEAD.

Mr. Alec Hurley, the coster comedian, and husband of Miss Marie Lloyd, died in mail week at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead, following an attack of pneumonia, with complications. He felt ill on Friday, November 29, at Glasgow, where he was appearing, and returned to London, but did not take to his bed till the following Tuesday.

Mr. Hurley's best known songs and sketches were "The Coster's Beano," "I Ain't A-Going to Tell," "The Lambeth, Walk," and "The Coster's Friendly Lead." In 1906, his marriage to Miss Marie Lloyd was a great event in the music-hall world.

"REDCOAT" BAZAAR.

OPENED BY PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The military note was cleverly sustained in the great military bazaar, organised under the auspices of the Regimental Agency, which was opened in mail week at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, by Prince Arthur of Connaught, when he and the Princess made their first public appearance since their marriage.

The stalls followed as far as possible, the pattern of regulation tents; they were decorated with the crests of their respective regiments and draped with the regimental colours and sergeants in uniform were in attendance outside.

The Princess looked very pretty in a skirt of Saxe-blue velvet with a soft satin blouse of the same shade, the low-cut neck of which was relieved with a fall of white lawn. Over this she wore a full-length coat of black velvet trimmed with stunk, and a black hat with a wreath of white clipped osprey. The Prince and Princess were accompanied by Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and the Duke of Argyll in attendance were Captain Eric Bonham, Lady Cochrane and Mr. Eric Bonham.

The Duke of Argyll voiced the thanks of the Bazaar Committee to all helpers, and invited Prince Arthur to open the trenches, so that a rustitude of gold and silver mighty flow over the counters into the hands of the ladies, who "will know how to give as good as they get."

Prince Arthur then made a brief speech. "Let me assure you what a great pleasure it is for me to be present on behalf of such a deserving military charity as this bazaar which it is my privilege to open to-day," he said. "I know," he added, "that I am only expressing the princess's views when I state that it has given her sincere pleasure to be here and that she shares equally with me an interest in everything which concerns the old soldier to whom the country owes so much and for whom, I think I may safely say, the country does so little."

At the conclusion of the speech business began in earnest. Apart from the stalls, number of helpers hawked trays of sweets and cigarettes flowers, toys, brooches, and bric-a-brac of all descriptions amongst the crowd in the hall and only those who had purchased immunity badges at the cost of a sovereign got off scot-free. Little boys dressed in full uniform as officers of different regiments were busily engaged in persuading friends to come to "my stall," or praising the merits of some article they were especially anxious to sell.

Princess Arthur worked hard and proved herself an excellent saleswoman at the Regimental Agency stall, where Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll was also busily employed. Princess Henry of Battenberg was selling Christmas presents at the stall of the Brigade of Guards, where another energetic helper was Viscountess Gort. Viscount Gort had undertaken the duties of cashier, and was hard at work all the afternoon.

LADY WARWICK'S DEBTS.

NO HORSES OF HER OWN.

The trial took place in the King's Bench in mail week of an issue which had reference to a judgment obtained by an execution creditor, Mr. Alfred George Paine, of the Windsor Castle, Victoria Station against the Countess of Warwick, The case taken first was that of "Lousada v. Paine." There were other cases on the list against the same defendant.

Mr. Gerald Lousada, a sportsman and hunting man, claimed that goods seized at the instance of Mr. Paine at Easton Lodge, Dunmow, the residence of the Countess of Warwick, were his property. The goods, it was stated, consisted of horses, pigs, etc. The Countess, it was said, had not been in a position for some time to keep horses in a large way. It was arranged that Mr. Lousada should look after Lady Warwick's horses and have the use of the stables at Easton Lodge for his own horses in which he was interested. Horses, pigs, and other property seized belonged to Mr. Lousada.

Mr. Lousada said that it was the third time that his property had been seized on a judgment against the Countess, She had now no horses of her own.

Cross-examined the witness said that he had been in receipt of £300 a year from Lady Warwick for looking after her horses.

No evidence was called for the defence, counsel contending that Mr. Lousada had not made out his case.

Mr. Justice Channell allowed Mr. Lousada's claim in respect of three of the horses which belonged to third parties, but disallowed the claim in respect to other horses. He allowed Mr. Lousada's claim in respect to pigs and a motor car. There would be no costs, as each party had substantially succeeded.

LONDON UNIVERSITY SITE.

The Education Committee of the London County Council has asked the Council to approve the site of Somerset House as suitable for the University of London, but the Improvements Committee, which is inclined to favour a site on the south side of the Thames, urges that the matter can only be settled after the gravest consideration.

The Improvements Committee draw attention to suggestions which have been made for placing the University buildings on sites on the south side of the River Thames. The first of these sites is situated between Westminister and Charing-cross bridges, to the north of the site of the new County Hall, and has an area of approximately 7 3-4 acres. A large portion of this site is in the ownership of the Government and is in the occupation of the India Stores Department. The other site, which is on the "down" river side of Waterloo Bridge, has an area of about 29 acres. From this site a splendid view can be obtained of Somerset House, St. Paul's Cathedral and of other fine buildings flanking and adjacent to the river. The committee set out the advantages of the two sites, and continue:—

It is of the greatest importance, in our opinion, that no opportunity should be lost of adding to the amenities of London. Such opportunities are all too infrequent, and when such an occasion as the present arises every effort should be made to ensure that this exceptional opportunity should be used in such a way as to secure the greatest possible advantage to the inhabitants as a whole.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000
Do. subscribed	„ 45,000,000
	=say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000
	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000
	=say £2,455,000
	7,655,000

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CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

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Banking Business of every description transacted.

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H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

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[JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BAY MAN DEFEATED IN THE SEMI-FINAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The semi-finals of the Amateur Championship here to-day, Mr. am of Calcutta beat Mr. Craig of tta six up and four to play, and tts-Tucker of the Highland Light ry Lucknow, beat Mr. Gillan of ay on the last green.

final will be played to-morrow a good game is expected as, gh Mr. Wigham has been making scores than Mr. Pitts-Tucker in ghteen-hole contests, on which arlier matches of the tournament cided, Mr. Pitts-Tucker has shown ter staying power which may stand n good stead in the thirty-six hole st of the finals.

BOXING.

AVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT AT CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

fteen-minute two-round fight for heavy-weight championship took here last night between Corporal 7th Royal Fusiliers, Calcutta, nner Bates, R.H.A., Lahore.

Calcutta man knocked out Bates e third round. Bates was the r and stronger man, but was out- ed. But he made a good fight, taking punishment splendidly, and his hing, swinging blows more than nearly ended his more experienced onent.

CEYLON C. C. TOUR.

SEFUL PARTNERSHIP SCORE AGAINST BALLYGUNGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Ceylon commenced their match with llygunge to-day. The visitors won e toss and elected to bat. They made poor start, the first three wickets ling for only 28 runs.

Then Gibson and Crawford became rtners and stopped the rout, raising e score to 152, when Crawford was ught at the wicket by Champion. remainder of the wickets fell for Cresswell putting together a use- 31.

The Ballygunge bowling never got se, and the scoring at times was ry slow. Scores:—

CEYLON.

Vidler, b Wood	6
Brown, b Steele	1
Fawcett, c Mindley b Steele	7
Crawford, c Champion, b Wood	85
Gibson b Wood	51
Johnson c Turnbull b Steele	15
Horsefall b Wood	2
Cresswell b Turnbull	31
Forbes b Wood	1
Peterkin lbw b Wood	13
Rubie not out	0
Extras	17
Total	229

Wood with 6 wickets for 74 runs and teele with 3 for 74 were the best bowlers.

POLO IN MADRAS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The Raja Venugopal Polo Tournament, which has been in progress during the past few days, ended yesterday, when in the final the 26th Cavalry beat the Government House team by six goals to nil.

BILLIARD SURPRISE.

GEORGE GRAY'S LATE ENTRY IN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Supported by Mr. Richard Wootton, George Gray decided to enter for the Professional Billiards Championship of England, and is therefore one of the challengers for the title at present held by Melbourne Inman. The entry, with the customary deposit of £25, was received only just in time.

The news will be received with considerable surprise, because of late the young Australian has not even been put down as a possible starter for the championship. But at the same time, says the *Sporting Life*, there will be the greatest satisfaction and pleasure, because the championship event is thus accorded an international flavour that it has never before possessed. Moreover, it will give a wonderful impetus to a competition that threatened to lag in the near future by reason of the continued absence of new blood among the competitors for the highest honours the game holds.

Gray's entry for the championship is solely due to Mr. Richard Wootton who has a wonderful behalf in the powers of the young Australian with any make of ball that can be put upon a billiard table. He has now afforded evidence of this confidence by according the necessary financial support for Gray to play in the championship. Mr. Wootton has, of course, obtained the assent of Mr. Harry Gray, the father, to the action he has taken.

When George Gray first came to England and showed what marvellous things he could accomplish with composition balls, he was more or less politely invited by several of our own leading professionals to enter the championship. Now that he is entered it will be more than interesting to watch developments.

'VARSITY RUGBY.

FINE VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

GREAT GAME PLAYED BY LOWE.

"The fascinating Mr Lowe" played a very important part at Queen's Club on Dec. 10, when Cambridge defeated Oxford by 13 points to 3. He was responsible for seven of those points—scoring a wonderful try and dropping a very neat goal. Moreover, on at least two occasions he, and he alone, intervened when an Oxford score was imminent.

Yet, when all is said and done, writes Laurance Woodhouse in the *Daily Mail*, one is inclined to think that it was Lewis, the Cambridge stand-off half, who played the biggest part in the Cambridge victory. Rarely, if ever, has a stand-off half been so badly served by his partner as Lewis was by Cambridge. At lightning speed the ball was hurled, now at high above his head, now at his ankles, yet Lewis in some miraculous manner managed to gather in these sky rockets and "subterraneaners" and set his three-quarters going. Even Knott, of Oxford, that famous fielder of cricket balls and passes, was outshone by Lewis.

One other figure stands out among the great individual players of the match, and that is Reid, the Oxford back. From start to finish he fielded with wonderful accuracy, his kicking was excellent, and on three or four occasions he dashed boldly into the three-quarter line and set the Oxford men going, and but for faulty work by the Oxford centre three-quarters his daring policy must have been rewarded with tries. These three men, Lowe and Lewis of Cambridge, and Reid of Oxford, can look back with the utmost complacency on the parts they played in the match.

A CURIOUS GAME.

It was a curious game throughout. Although the result was in keeping with the general expectation, yet a very little luck or a little better generalship might have altered the result. Oxford, though beaten, were in no way disgraced, while Cambridge, though winning, had not a great deal to congratulate themselves about.

The game might roughly be divided into three parts. For the first five minutes Oxford held the upper hand. Then for twenty minutes Cambridge simply smothered the Dark Blues, and a record score seemed possible. From that point and almost entirely throughout the second half the Oxford forwards more than held their own, and had their backs been able to take advantage of the chances offered them the result might well have been different.

The movement of the day was Lowe's fine try. From a scrum inside the Cambridge "twenty-five" Lewis got the ball and passed to De Villiers. The latter cut across the ground to the right, and just over the "twenty-five" line passed to Lowe. Off went Lowe gathering speed at every step. He just rounded Crole who was attempting to cut him off, and then with just an extra yard of pace beat Reid, and so over the Oxford line. It was a glorious bit of running, and even the keenest supporters of Oxford could not refrain from yelling their appreciation of as fine an individual effort as has ever been seen in a 'Varsity match.

The Oxford forwards almost throughout the second half held the upper hand, and it must have been heart-breaking to them to see the way in which their centre three-quarters spoiled chance after chance by holding on to the ball too long and failing to set the wings going.

Once, from a fine bout of passing all across the ground, Southee was just forced into touch before he crossed the Cambridge line, while a little later the same player was spendidly tackled by Wallace. Then the Cambridge backs carried the ball to the Oxford line, and from a scrum Lewis dashed through the players and scored an unconverted try. This practically settled the match which was won by Cambridge by one dropped goal and three tries (13 points) to one try (3 points).

TEAM OF 11 BROTHERS.

FOOTBALL CHALLENGE TO ENGLISH FAMILIES.

Eleven brothers, all but one footballers of experience, living at Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, challenge any other team of brothers in England to two matches, one to be played at Scunthorpe and the other on the home ground of any family accepting the challenge.

The brothers are prepared to meet any and all teams provided they are "genuine teams of brothers."

The brothers are the sons of Mr. Charles Charlesworth, of Charles-street, Scunthorpe. Their names and ages are as follow:—

Alec, 42;	Jim, 37;
Alfred, 39;	Edgar, 24;
Tom, 42;	George, 35;
Herbert, 30;	Walter, 20;
Charles, 39;	Harry, 18;
Frank, 26.	

THE POLO CHALLENGE.

DATES OF THE MATCHES.

The challenge from Hurlingham for the America Polo Cup was formally accepted on Dec. 5 at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Polo Association. The first game will be played at Meadowbrook on June 9, next, the second on June 13, and the third, if it is necessary, on June 16.

Mr. H P. Whitney's retirement from international polo is officially announced by Mr. Herbert, chairman of the American Polo Association.

Mr. Lawrence Waterbury is now mentioned as the likely captain, but Mr. Whitney's successor has not been selected yet; this question and also the selection of training grounds will probably remain in abeyance until Hurlingham indicates whether the dates mentioned by the Americans in accepting the challenge are acceptable.

WELLS-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

THE MORAL OF WELLS' DEFEAT.

Carpentier beat Wells on Dec. 8 at the National Sporting Club in a 20-round contest for £3,000, a side stake of £500, and the Heavy-weight Championship of Europe. Wells was knocked out in the first round, when the match had lasted 1 minute 13 seconds.

More interest was felt in this contest than in any event of the kind since Burns and Moirmet in the same arena for the Heavy-weight Championship of the World. Every inch of standing-room in the club's theatre was occupied and the streets of Covent Garden were packed with a crowd of several thousand enthusiasts anxious to hear the result and in high hopes that Wells would avenge his defeat at Ghent.

Odds of six to four were actually laid on the British Heavy-weight Champion, and when the men entered the ring as much as two to one was offered—for no reason that could be discerned except that a preliminary bout between Braddock, a lusty specimen of the military glove-fighter and Vergier, a sturdy fighting Frenchman with a dangerous right ended in the discomfiture of the invader, who was knocked out after a fine display of pluck. Patriotic backers found an omen to their minds in this unexpected occurrence.

The men entered the ring punctually at 10 o'clock, and little time was lost over the preliminary proceedings. Both men looked very fit; Carpentier seemed to have built himself up since his unsatisfactory showing against Jeff Smith, the American middle-weight. The weights were not announced, of course, but there could hardly have been more than a stone between the combatants. However, Wells towered above his opponent, and that fact was sufficient to encourage the patriots in refusing to recognize that the traditional style of English boxing has had its day. The object-lesson of Ghent was forgotten and much good money was lost on Wells.

There was no fight to speak of. The moment the bell rang Carpentier rushed Wells and, getting inside, spook him with right and left jabs to the stomach. A clinch followed and Wells broke loose, putting over a straight left (which was neatly stopped) as he slipped away. Carpentier was on him at once, and after a right swing which went a little too high was again well inside, pounding his opponent's stomach with both hands. Wells sank to the floor and was counted out.

After the fight there was a scene of extraordinary excitement, and Jim Driscoll, who was in tears, had to be removed from the theatre. Carpentier was at once seized upon by his seconds and carried shoulder-high round the ring. Wells made a short speech from the back of the ring; he could not be heard, but it is understood that he said he had done his best and that Carpentier had caught him in his weak spot. Several hundred people had assembled outside, and when Carpentier appeared at one of the windows he was cheered again and again.

LESSON OF THE MATCH.

The *Times* publishes a leading article on the fight which reads as follows:—

Eighty-nine years ago, almost to a day—on Monday, December 10, 1821—William Hazlitt walked down Chancery-lane to inquire at the Hole in the Wall publichouse where the fight next day, between Bill Neate and the Gasman, was to be. In most respects there was a marked difference between the surroundings of last night's fight at the National sporting Club and that which formed the subject of Hazlitt's famous description. The taxi-cab and the telephone have taken the place of the Bath mail in which he journeyed through the night down to Hungerford and the carrierpigeons which carried to London the news of the Gasman's downfall. The one fight was fought with naked fists in the open air on a spot of virgin green that shone with dazzling brightness in the midday sun; the other with gloved hands on the boards of the regulation ring under the glare of the electric lights. A first class hotel in Northumberland-avenue instead of a Chancery-lane publichouse becomes for modern members of the Fancy "the house of call for heroes and philosophers"; and, most significant change of all, instead of both the combatants being Englishmen one of them comes of a race which by the British patriot of a hundred years ago was supposed to be utterly incapable of using its fists. England (and Wells) have learnt to think differently since those days.

Nor are these the only points in which other times have given rise to other manners. The change is especially noticeable in our public schools, and generally speaking, in the relations that all boys have with one another. Such an affair as the fight in "Tom Brown's Schooldays," or even the encounter, in Great "Expectations," between Pip and the pale young gentleman, conducted without seconds but with all the formalities of the prize-ring, would to-day be almost unthinkable. This does not, however mean that Englishmen have given up boxing. On the contrary, even at many private schools the science of fisticuffs is as much a part of the regular curriculum as football or Latin grammar. The same tendency obtains in the ranks of the Fancy itself and in the numerous amateur organizations in which young Englishmen meet together under the Queensberry rules. Never was there a time when more attention was paid in this country, both by professionals and amateurs, to the science or the art of self-defence, and, though the new style is very different from the old, and the number of rounds as a rule much smaller than in the days when Hazlitt saw his first fight, the hitting is just as hard and the test of strenght and endurance and pluck quite as great as it ever was.

THE NATIONAL FIBRE.

The defeat of Wells by Carpentier need not, therefore, be looked upon as in any way a sign of a slackening in the national fibre. It was a meeting between two individual members of the two races, and the smaller and lighter and better man won with surprising and for Englishmen, disappointing ease and suddenness. But that does not mean that as a nation we are inferior to the French as boxers. It is the old story that in recent years has become painfully familiar with regard to individual contests in all manner of bodily sports and exercises. It is in a way humiliating to our pride, but for that very reason may be very salutary for our character. Even in the team contests, such as cricket and football and rowing, in which our strength still lies, we have of late received many disagreeable surprises. To a certain extent this is only what was to be expected. We have taught the rest of the world the various games and sports of which which we used to enjoy a practical monopoly, and it is natural that in some instances our formerly uncontested supremacy should be wrested from us. But this does not account for the whole of our reverses. The secret of our discomfiture is partly due to the rather pig-head insular way in which we cling to our old traditional methods, which served well enough when we competed only amongst ourselves, but have now in many ways been superseded. In boxing as in practically every other sport, we will not realize that it is time for us who have taught the nations to learn from our pupils. Physically Wells has the advantage of the young Frenchman who last night defeated him in the first round with such consummate ease. But his methods, as we pointed out yesterday, are inferior. It is hardly too much to say that because they are British they are old-fashioned. The fight was lost and won before the men entered the ring. Carpentier defeated his man because he fought with his brain as well as his fists. He has studied the Americanized style, which is the latest modern development of the art, and has realized the superiority which it confers over merely physical advantages in the shape of height and weight and reach. Wells preferred to stick to the accepted methods of the British school. Consequently, though he is a fine boxer, he was igneminiously beaten. His case is, in fact, exactly typical of the present position of this country in almost all branches of athletics; and until we learn the lesson which is the moral of his defeat we cannot begin to hope to regain our old pre-eminence in the field of sport.

BOMBARDIER WELLS AT FOOTBALL.

The most notable player in a charity match at Fulham, between the stage and a team of professional golfers, was Bombardier Wells. With his side two goals down he scored three times in almost as many minutes for the stage, who one by five goals to three. The golfer led by two goals to one at the interval, and George Duncan increased their lead early in the second half. Then came the Bombardier's three goals, and the golfers were demoralised. The Boxer who scored four goals out of his side's total, was loudly cheered as he left the ground.

THE AMERICA CUP.

A FORECAST OF SHAMROCK IV.

Shamrock IV. will be a 75-footer, and the yachts from which the defender will be selected are, says the *Times*, being built to the same rating. The defenders have some latitude, however, since, while Shamrock IV will not be permitted to exceed 75ft. by the smallest fraction, the defending vessel need not necessarily come within that rating. This in itself is a very much greater advantage to the defenders than it may appear to any one not intimately acquainted with the sport of yachting. It cannot be supposed that Mr. Nicholson is going to give his design away thus early. The head keel has been computed at various weights ranging up to 90 tons. For all we know it might be this or even more, but probably it is much under that.

The new challenger will without doubt be as extreme a type of boat as the rule will permit. Mr. Nicholson has during the past two years shown what he can do under the European rating rule with such vessels as Istria, Pamela, and Paula III., 15-metre cutters, which have been described as freaks, and we may consequently look forward to seeing a boat of abnormal proportions in Shamrock IV., built as she is with one specific object in view.

Although the conditions now appear altogether more sensible, it is difficult to see that the challenger is in more advantageous circumstances than formerly, as our designer is called upon to built to an alien rule of which American designers have had some seven years' experience.

Whatever the design of the hull, we may look for something abnormal in the matter of sail spread. With tendency towards everincreasing canvas, we may expect the new challenger to hoist a spread of canvas never dreamed of for a vessel of this size by sailors of a generation ago.

THE LAUNCH AND TRIALS.

Shamrock IV. will probably be launched in April, and will be ready to begin her sailing trials in May. For her preliminary tanning up before crossing the Atlantic she will have the existing Shamrock as trial horse. Mr. W. P. Burton, who is going to sail Shamrock IV., will be in general charge of arrangements, and Shamrock will have as skipper Gould, who sailed the Soper-designed schooner for Mr. Max Guilleaume. Nothing definite has yet been fixed in regard to these preliminary trials but Sir Thomas Lipton has accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Regatta Committee of torquay to sail some of the tests there. Prizes will be offered for the races in Torbay, and it is proposed to appoint a small sailing committee locally to carry out all arrangements as may be desired by those in control of the boats.

RAIANG MOTORIST SHOT.

M. Camille Jenatzy, who was one of the pioneers of motor racing, was killed on Dec. 8 in a shooting accident at Habay-la-Neuve, in the Ardeanes. The shooting party of which M. Jenatzy was a member was on the point of returning home when M. Alfred Madoux, proprietor of the well known Brussels newspaper, the *Etoile Belge*, who was also a member of the party, caught sight of a roebuck and fired. The bullet, which was an explosive one, struck M. Jenatzy in the side. He was at once placed in a motor-car and driven to the nearest doctor, but he died before medical aid could be administered.

AMUSING INSTANCE OF "SEDITION."

"SEDITION" IN ALSACE.

The story comes from Detwiller, a village not far from Zabern, where all the incidents that have been in danger of upsetting the German Empire have been taking place of late. A peasant possessed a magnificent white cock with a noble crimson crest. To carry out a colour scheme fancied by the owner, he dyed its tail a beautiful blue. The presence of this tricolour cock in the village soon came to the knowledge of the authorities, who ordered the peasant to kill the pride of his barn-yard within twenty-four hours. The peasant replied that if his cock chose to dabble its tail in blue paint it was not his fault, and refused to carry out the death-sentence. Accordingly a detachment of soldiers, fully armed, was sent with orders to capture and slay the seditious bird. After a long and arduous chase around the barn-yard the cock was arrested and decapitated. As the soldiers withdrew the peasant, brandishing the victim, whose life-blood stained his blue-and-white plumage, cried: "Mort dour la patrie!"—he died for his country.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

NINE LUNATICS ON LINER.

Eight lunatics—three men and five women—were landed from the liner Baltic on her arrival at Queenstown from New York in mail week, and were sent to their homes in Ireland. Another lunatic, named Leopold Lombardi, committed suicide by jumping overboard during the passage.

RECORD MISTLETOE SHIPMENTS.

The Christmas shipments of mistletoe from Normandy to London were larger than ever this year. Two heavy consignments in mail week despatched to Covent Garden were one from Granville of ninety tons, and other from Saint-Malo of over 100 tons. All this mistletoe is grown on the apple trees of the countless Normandy orchards.

HUMAN HAIR COMPARED.

Dr. Hansi Friedenthal, of Berlin, has been addressing himself to a curious study—that of the thickness of the human hair. He finds that the Japenese lead the way, both in the matter of thickness and strength, then come, in the order named, Europeans, Chinese, and redskin Indians. The most attenuated hair is possessed by the aborigines of Australia.

MAN OF TONGUES BARRED.

Proficiency in seventeen languages would not, in the opinion of the immigration authorities, necessarily fit a man to support himself in the United States. Although Lucien Canala, a Rumanian immigrant, proved that he could speak all these and seven Slavish dialects besides, he was detained at Ellis Island pending further inquiry. Canala said he served as interpreter for some of the Boer generals in the South African war.

"DUELLISTS ON HIRE."

In an appeal to the War Minister in the Reichstag to forbid duelling in the army, Herr Erzberger (according to the "National Zeitung") said:—"There is an institution in Berlin which hires out so-called gentlemen of honour,' whose business it is to induce married women to deceive their husbands in order thus to bring about a duel. The police and the Public Prosecutor's office are well aware of the existence of this concern."

IRONY OF FATE.

The irony of fate is illustrated by the death of a gardener named Harry Gardiner, aged seventy, who lived in Gainsborough-road, London, W. He was superintending the lopping of trees in the grounds of St. Michael's Vicarage, Chiswick, and was warning passers-by against the possibility of branches falling upon them, when a large limb of a tree fell upon him. He fell to the ground, striking his head, and was rendered unconscious. His death occurred shortly after his admission to the Chiswick Hospital.

FAMOUS ADMIRAL RETIRING.

One of the best known and most distinguished of British naval officers, Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, was placed upon the retired list of the Navy in mail week on reaching the age of sixty-five. He has had more than fifty-one years of active service, and in the last decade he has held the highest appointments in the Navy. In December, 1911, on Admiral Wilson's retirement, he became First Sea Lord, but after a year of office he retired on account of ill-health.

NURSES AS FIREMEN.

While eighty patients were asleep early in the morning at Winsley Sanatorium, near Bath, the nurses at the institution were engaged in fighting flames which had enveloped the outbuildings adjoining the women's quarters. The outbreak of fire was discovered by a night nurse, who aroused the staff without alarming the patients. For upwards of an hour the nurses, wearing their dressing gowns over night attire, fought the fire in a heavy rain. They succeeded in confining the flames to the outbuildings. The patients were subsequently aroused, but there was no panic.

A COMEDIAN'S DEBTS.

Mr. Joseph O'Gorman, the well-known comedian, applied for his discharge in the Bankruptcy Court, London, in mail week. He attributed his insolvency to the costs of unsuccessful divorce proceedings taken against his wife. The debtor stated that in consequence of the publicity which had been given to those proceedings his income, which for many years had averaged about £500 a year, had fallen off considerably.

The liabilities were returned at £1,443, while the assets had so far realised £12 7s. 6d., and about £80 further would probably be received. Mr. Registrar Brougham suspended the discharge for the minimum period of two years.

NAILS FOR BROKEN ARM.

Two carpenter's nails says the *Daily Mail*, instead of a plaster cast, were used to mend a broken elbow in an operation performed for the first time in Minneapolis by Dr. J. F. Plelm on Clayton C. Weeks, of Minnehaha-avenue, and after seven days the boy was able to move his arm almost as freely as before the accident. With bone clamped tight to bone by three inches of steel, the arm can be used even though the process of knitting is incomplete. In a recent accident an end of the boy's ulna bone, about the size of a half dollar, was severed. The piece was fitted to the main bone, a slight incision made and then the nails hammered through. An X-ray photograph of the mended elbow is to be taken.

MR. ALEC HURLEY DEAD.

Mr. Alec Hurley, the coster comedian, and husband of Miss Marie Lloyd, died in mail week at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead, following an attack of pneumonia, with complications. He felt ill on Friday, November 29, at Glasgow, where he was appearing, and returned to London, but did not take to his bed till the following Tuesday.

Mr. Hurley's best known songs and sketches were "The Coster's Beano," "I Ain't A-Going to Tell," "The Lambeth, Walk," and "The Coster's Friendly Lead." In 1906, his marriage to Miss Marie Lloyd was a great event in the music-hall world.

"REDCOAT" BAZAAR.

OPENED BY PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The military note was cleverly sustained in the great military bazaar, organised under the auspices of the Regimental Agency, which was opened in mail week at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, by Prince Arthur of Connaught, when he and the Princess made their first public appearance since their marriage.

The stalls followed as far as possible, the pattern of regulation tents; they were decorated with the crests of their respective regiments draped with the regimental colours and sergeants in uniform were in attendance outside.

The Princess looked very pretty in a skirt of Saxe-blue velvet with a soft satin blouse of the same shade, the low-cut neck of which was relieved with a fall of white lawn. Over this she wore a full-length coat of black velvet trimmed with skunk, and a black hat with a wreath of white clipped osprey. The Prince and Princess were accompanied by Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and the Duke of Argyll in attendance were Captain Eric Bonham, Lady Cosrington and Mr. Eric Bonham.

The Duke of Argyll voiced the thanks of the Bazaar Committee to all helpers, and invited Prince Arthur to open the trenches, so that a fusillade of gold and silver mighty flow over the counters into the hands of the ladies, who "will know how to give as good as they get."

Prince Arthur then made a brief speech. "Let me assure you what a great pleasure it is for me to be present on behalf of such a deserving military charity as this bazaar which it is my privilege to open to-day," he said. "I know," he added, "that I am only expressing the princess's views when I state that it has given her sincere pleasure to be here and that she shares equally with me an interest in everything which concerns the old soldier to whom the country owes so much and for whom, I thing I may safely say, the country does so little."

At the conclusion of the speech business began in earnest. Apart from the stalls, number of helpers hawked trays of sweets and cigarettes flowers, toys, brooches, and bric-a-brac of all descriptions amongst the crowd in the hall and only those who had purchased immunity badges at the cost of a sovereign got off scot-free. Little toys dressed in full uniform as officers of different regiments were busily engaged in persuading friends to come to "my stall," or praising the merits of some article they were especially anxious to sell.

Princess Arthur worked hard and proved herself an excellent saleswoman at the Regimental Agency stall, where Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll was also busily employed. Princess Henry of Battenberg was selling Christmas presents at the stall of the Brigade of Guards, where another energetic helper was Viscountess Gort. Viscount Gort had undertaken the duties of cashier, and was hard at work all the afternoon.

LADY WARWICK'S DEBTS.

NO HORSES OF HER OWN.

The trial took place in the King's Bench in mail week of an issue which had reference to a judgment obtained by an execution creditor, Mr. Alfred George Paine, of the Windsor Castle, Victoria Station against the Countess of Warwick. The case taken first was that of "Lousada v. Paine." There were other cases on the list against the same defendant.

Mr. Gerald Lousada, a sportsman and hunting man, claimed that goods seized at the instance of Mr. Paine at Easton Lodge, Dunmow, the residence of the Countess of Warwick, were his property. The goods, it was stated, consisted of horses, pigs, etc. The Countess, it was said, had not been in a position for some time to keep horses in a large way. It was arranged that Mr. Lousada should look after Lady Warwick's horses and have the use of the stables at Easton Lodge for his own horses in which he was interested. Horses, pigs, and other property seized belonged to Mr. Lousada.

Mr. Lousada said that it was the third time that his property had been seized on a judgment against the Countess. She had now no horses of her own.

Cross-examined the witness said that he had been in receipt of £300 a year from Lady Warwick for looking after her horses.

No evidence was called for the defence, counsel contending that Mr. Lousada had not made out his case.

Mr. Justice Channell allowed Mr. Lousada's claim in respect of three of the horses which belonged to third parties, but disallowed the claim in respect to other horses. He allowed Mr. Lousada's claim in respect to pigs and a motor car. There would be no costs, as each party had substantially succeeded.

LONDON UNIVERSITY SITE.

The Education Committee of the London County Council has asked the Council to approve the site of Somerset House as suitable for the University of London, but the Improvements Committee, which is inclined to favour a site on the south side of the Thames, urges that the matter can only be settled after the gravest consideration.

The Improvements Committee draw attention to suggestions which have been made for placing the University buildings on sites on the south side of the River Thames. The first of these sites is situated between Westminister and Charing-cross bridges, to the north of the site of the new County Hall, and has an area of approximately 7 3-4 acres. A large portion of this site is in the ownership of the Government and is in the occupation of the India Stores Department. The other site, which is on the "down" river side of Waterloo Bridge, has an area of about 29 acres. From this site a splendid view can be obtained of Somerset House, St. Paul's Cathedral and of other fine buildings flanking and adjacent to the river. The committee set out the advantages of the two sites, and continue:—

It is of the greatest importance, in our opinion, that no opportunity should be lost of adding to the amenities of London. Such opportunities are all too infrequent, and when such an occasion as the present arises every effort should be made to ensure that this exceptional opportunity should be used in such a way as to secure the greatest possible advantage to the inhabitants as a whole.

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HOME AND SOCIETY.

ARABIAN NIGHTS BALL.

MILITARY BAZAAR.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.

ROYALTY AND THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The King and Queen and their suite arrived at Rowsley Station last Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and travelled by motor cars to Chatsworth House, where their Majesties will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire until to-morrow. The present stay differs from preceding visits of the reigning sovereign. It is of a more private character.

The State apartments at Chatsworth House are so arranged as to open one into the other. The immense suite, therefore, reaches from end to end of the palatial building and comprises a State bedroom and dressing rooms, drawing room, dining room, and music room. In the music room is the well-known painting of a violin behind a half-closed door, so produced as to appear like a real instrument hanging on a peg. The late King and Queen Alexandra frequently occupied these magnificent apartments, for during the last reign and up to the year preceding the death of the late Duke of Devonshire, an annual visit to Chatsworth was almost invariably included in the Royal programme.

The Chatsworth ballroom is a magnificent apartment, which can be turned into a theatre in a few hours, owing to the arrangement of the movable stage, and restored to a ballroom in an equally short time.

ROYAL CHRISTMAS.

After leaving Chatsworth Their Majesties will make a brief stay in London as I have already intimated, and then go to their country home. The Royal Christmas this year will be passed much as usual. The King and Queen will then be at York Cottage, while Queen Alexandra will have with her at Sandringham two of her daughters and other members of her family. It has been a matter of some regret to Her Majesty that the Court season is at its height in Christiania at Christmas and that the King and Queen of Norway are never able to pass this season of the year with her This year, however, there will be a Royal bride at Sandringham, after a lapse of several years, since it has now been definitely arranged that, unless something utterly unforseen should arise, Prince and Princess Arthur shall pass the Yuletide season with Queen Alexandra in Norfolk, immediately afterwards they will leave for Stockholm in order to stay for a time with the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, who will this year be at the head of society in that capital, owing to the continued indisposition of the King and Queen of Sweden, which has compelled them for a time to retire into comparatively private life. The Princess Royal will this year be at Sandringham with her mother for the first time for some years.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that Chatsworth is associated with another Queen Mary—the Queen of Scots, who was there six times during her captivity between 1570 and 1581. Queen Mary's Bower still stands below the house, a grey stone building above a moat, with the Queen's arms over the gate. "It is said that the bower was built specially for her," says Mr. J. B. Firth, "and traditionspeaks of an underground passage connecting it with the house. But this subterranean way is merely a drain, and as the Queen was allowed more liberty at Chatsworth than elsewhere, it is hard to see why she should have been shut up in this bower." Her keeper, the Earl of Skrewsbury, favoured Chatsworth because of its remoteness; as he wrote to Burghley, there was no neighbouring "town of resorte where any ambusher might lye."

CHATSWORTH.

Chatsworth, where Their Majesties spent the week has had no stranger resident than Hobbes of the "Leviathan" who lived there as half-guest, half-dependent of the Cavendishes. He spent the morning in visiting the family and distinguished guests, and after dining alone at 12 shut himself up for the rest of the day with 10 or 12 pipes already charged with tobacco to assist his thinking and writing. A French visitor, St. Evermond, who found Hobbes smoke as much as he could stand, records his curious talk. "My Lord Devonshire has more than 10,000 volumes in his house. I entreated his lordship to lodge me as far as possible from that pestilential corner. I have but one book, and that is Euclid, but I begin to be tired of him. I believe he has done more harm than good. He has set fools a reasoning."

KEDLESTON HALL.

The Queen while staying at Chatsworth paid a flying visit to Lord Curzon's father, the Rev the Marquis of Scarsdale. Kedleston Hall is the model on which the Government House at Calcutta was built. A century ago, when it was decided to build a palace for the Governor-General of India, a committee was appointed to inspect "the stately homes of England" and to select one as an architectural model. Kedleston Hall was selected, and the Viceregal residence in Calcutta was built as an exact reproduction. Reading of this as a young boy in knickerbockers, George Nathaniel Curzon was first fired by interest in the East, and made up his mind that one day he would be Viceroy of India and live in the Calcutta reproduction of his ancestral home.

THE MILITARY BAZAAR.

The social event of the week is the grand military bazaar which was opened yesterday at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminister, and which will be continued for the next two days. The bazaar has been organised in aid of the funds of the Regimental Agency and the Regimental Associations, which charge themselves with the work of finding employment for the discharged soldiers on return to civil life.

We are indebted to this bazaar for the first public appearance made by Princess Arthur of Connaught after her marriage. She was accompanied by Prince Arthur and they were received by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. Prince Arthur who opened the bazaar made an admirable speech. Afterwards the Royal ladies acted as saleswomen and did a brisk business

The stalls are provided by the Regimental Agency, the War Office, the Inspecting Staff, the Brigade of Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, the 17th Lancers, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regiment, the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Royal Irish Regiment, the Yorkshire Regiment (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own), the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Gloucestershire Regiment, the East Surry Regiment, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the Welsh Regiment, the Royal Berkshire Regiment, the Middlessex Regiment, the Connaught Rangers, and the Leinster Regiment. Then there is a Scottish stall, an Irish stall, a sweet stall, and a refreshment stall, conducted by the ladies of the British Red Cross (City of London No. 10).

Princess Arthur was of course the cynosure of all eyes. Her Royal Highness was charmingly dressed in blue velvet, over which was worn a long velvet coat of slightly darker shade, trimmed with skunk. Everyone was anxious to buy from Princess Arthur, whose sweet manners charmed all around her. Assisting her were lady Northbrook, Lady Curzon, conspicuous in a wonderful head-dress of lace and blue ribbons and a lace coatee over a black gown, Lady Petre, who wore navy crepe fagonne, the Dowager Lady Northask, Mrs. Harold Baring and several others.

At the Regimental Agency Stall Princess Louise presided, and at some time during the three days' sale Princess Henry of Battenburg will assist her. Lady French presided at the War Office Stall, Lady Douglas at the Inspecting Staff Stall, and Lady Lloyd at the Brigade of Guards Stall. The attractions of the regimental stalls were enhanced by the display of the various badges and by the wearing of regimental colours by lady helpers.

DRESS FABRICS.

According to the Paris correspondent of one of our enterprising newspapers the dress fabrics for next summer are now being designed. "Sweet pea" tints are to have a great popularity. A refinement on these shades is a new colour known as "nacrine," into which a suggestion of silvery white has been introduced, giving a mother-of-pearl effect. The fabric itself is like a very light velvet corduroy with a fine gauze back. Chutede, a name derived from the French for waterfall, is a pale blue fabric, with a silvery white tint, which has about it, when moved, a suggestion of falling water.

AN EASTERN DREAM.

Thank to the courtesy of one of the organisers of the Arabian Nights Ball, I was enabled to give a sketch of this interesting social function long before the details were known through the medium of the London papers.

Well, the event came off on Thursday and was brilliantly successful. A feature of the night was "An Eastern Dream," a wonderful pageant of jewels in which beautiful women of society and the stage took part. It was written by M. J. Coudurier de Chassaigne (London correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* and President of the Association and Mrs. J. T. Greives and produced by Mr Bruce Winston, who is playing in "Oh, I Say!"

At midnight the floor was cleared and the Caliph (Mr. Winston) entered with his court, which included his Sultana (Miss Kathleen Gower), his wizard (Mr. George Belcher, the well-known artist), and Mr. James Welch, who made his first appearance in the costume of When Caliphs Were Bold. Ladies of the harem, in purple, gold and green, helped to make up a picturesque group when the court was seated under a great velvet canopy, then the Caliph slept and dreamed, and in his dream he saw a pearl of wonderful beauty. Awaking, he searched his jewel caskets, without matching this pearl, and in that lordly fashion of old Bagdad he orders his wizard and the Djinn, who emerges from a brass bottle—and revealed himself as a well-known comedian—to show him all the jewels of the world.

Then began a wonderful procession. Among the most striking groups were Yellow Topaz, a group arranged by Madame Stobart, Madame La Croix, and members of the French Colony. Green Jade was represented by members of the "Mr. Wu" Company, headed by Mr. Matheson Lang in a palanquin, and Miss Lilian Braithwaite in a rickshaw. The Diamonds were headed by Miss Alice Crawford, in a wonderful sparkling dress, her five pointed diamond-studded veil being borne by five little black boys. Miss Ruby Miller, from "Oh I say!" was the central and radiant figure of the Ruby group. Finally the Pearl procession was led by Miss Grace Lane who in filmy black represented the Black Pearl. From a large oyster-shell sprang the beautiful pearl of the Caliph's dream—Miss Nancy Danvers, in a silvery gown foaming with tulle. She danced before the delighted Caliph and the pageant ended with her capture, and a pursuit by all the jewels.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

It is good to read of the beautiful memorial to Florence Nightingale unveiled on Saturday in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence, the Westminster Abbey of Italy. The memorial takes the form of a symbolical marble statue of watchfulness holding aloft a lamp.

An Italian inscription underneath runs:—"Florence Nightingale, 1820-1900. Heroine of the Crimea, the Lady of the Lamp," as the soldiers called her whom she tended in hospital in the night watches with wondrous anxious care, and thenceforward by the force of her example was the moving soul of that voluntary work of international piety known as the Red Cross. This tribune of veneration and respect is raised to her memory in Florence, where she was born, and whose name she bore."

MINOR NOTES OF FASHION.

"DONKEY'S EARS" IN TOQUES.

The tied effects have found their way into our toques, and, though called by the disrespectful name of "donkey's ears," they are the last word in smartness, says the *Gentlewoman*, referring to fashions at Home. Unlike the ears of a donkey the ends are not set rigidly at either side—one will be seen starting out from the front, and another darting away from the back of the close toque. It is easy to have a costume and hat *en suite*, for many of the new fabrics make equally smart hats and costumes. The new *velours* materials, called by all kinds of fantastic names, and costing long prices, are especially suitable for this purpose.

Velours de laine and duvetyn are first favourites for draped and elaborately tailored afternoon three-piece suits. Duvetyn—an exquisite material with a velvet finish—is especially the season's fabric.

Weasel is the latest wild beast to be requisitioned for purposes of "pelt ry." Alternate strips of this animal, interchanged with velvet to match the colour of one's frock, and with huge tassels to finish it, is one of the smart crazes in Paris just now. Many of the new smart afternoon visiting gowns have a coat of velvet or a *velours*-finished fabric, and the skirt of *charmeuse* or *moire* in same shade.

Waistcoats of brocade and also of such an unwintry fabric as chalk-white linen will be worn this season. A quaint fashion seen on some of the new models is to have the waistcoat showing all the way round under the coat.

The slit in the front of many of the new draped evening skirts opens to show an under-petticoat of chiffon let in, apron fashion. This is due to the vogue for tango dancing, which causes many Tango frocks to expand their slits for the more energetic steps, and would in this way show too much stocking unless there was an intervening material.

Evening Gown in Black and White.

The evening gown in this sketch illustrates a French craze for black and white. It is composed of white mousseline de soie, trimmed with black silk and with a big sash of the same material. Specially drawn for The "Bombay Gazette" by Miss Margaret Morton.

AMERICAN WOMEN TO WEAR FUR ANKLETS.

According to New York fashion writers, American women his winter will wear fur anklets. These are considered necessary because so many women there insist during the severest weather in wearing thin silk stockings and low-cut pumps.

So far, the number of women in ank lets has been small, cabled the *Daily Telegraphs* correspondent in mail week but the weather is stil mild.

VOTING AT 103.

Bearing lightly her 103 years, Mrs. Sarah Todd sister-in-law of Abraham Lincoln, walked to the polls recently and cast a vote in favour of a proposition to appropriate dols. 175,000 in aid of the State University. Born in Kentucky when that State was a wilderness and Abraham Lincoln was a year old. Mrs Todd moved to Missouri at an early age, and came to Oregon twenty years ago. Mrs. Lincoln was her husband's sister. Mrs. Todd says she is not a militant, but believes heartily in woman suffrage.

WHAT IS BEING WORN IN LONDON.

THE SCOPE FOR ORIGINALITY IN EVENING GOWNS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The evening gown is more appealing than any other toilette. There is a subtle intimacy about it which is infinitely bewitching and for all time has proved of unfailing interest. Never in the history of fashion has there been so much scope allowed for adapting the vogue of the moment to suit individuality, and any woman with artistic taste, and with a sense of the fitness of things, can readily introduce a note of picturesqueness and originality into her toilettes. This is especially true of the evening gown, as in no other toilette is there such great opportunity for daring or peaceful effects.

It can be truthfully said that for evening wear, any delicate material, providing it is modelled by a master hand, is in the fashion, but, of course, each season lays stress on some particular group of materials.

At this time of the year the demi-toilette is worn more frequently than the full evening dress. An ingenious woman soon discovers that this type of evening wear presents infinite possibilities. Some of the latest of these "entre-seison" toilettes are revealed with long rucked sleeves to the wrists. These sleeves, are of course, transparent, and are delightfully alluring, being composed often of soft Malines lace tulle, chiffon, or mousseline-de-soie.

Extreme simplicity is essential if one would represent the last word in "chic," and this cult of simplicity is carried to such an extent that some of the more "outre" Parisian models are daring, not to say a little "risque".

Vivid colourings, especially for the dinner gowns, are the order of the day, and where veiled effects are produced, this is very charming.

One very beautiful Parisian toilette is composed of ivory white satin, over which is worn draped tunics composed of vivid Royal blue and a shrill emerald green. The corsage was guiltless of trimming, but the simplicity of the folds of tulle produced a pronounced note of distinction.

The sash is playing a role of extreme importance in the present fashion. But it's charm is never better expressed than when it is seen as part of an evening toilette. A delightful air of tone is given by the addition of a wide sash of rich black moire ribbon, and especially is this so when it accompanies a gown of pure white.

Some of the tulle sashes are delightfully bewitching, and here again veiled effects produce a charming note of colour. One of the most effective coloured sashes of the moment is that made of tomato red watered silk, and doubtful though it may sound, this colour is very charming in conjuction with delicate lemon coloured fabrics.

Some of the very latest evening gowns which follow in the way of the wrapped fashion, to which we are now grown well accustomed, owe their entire charm to the almost absurdly wide sash with which they are finished.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DAY.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The Queen of the Netherlands, whose forthcoming visit to her maternal aunt, the Duchess of Albany, is announced at the time of writing, is one of the few European sovereigns who have not paid a State visit to England. As a child Queen Wilhelmira disliked this country—because she always got into difficulties with her English lesson! The first time she had to draw a map of Europe she depicted an enormous Holland and a good-sized Belgium and France, but only placed a blot where Great Britain should be. When questioned by her English governess, she explained by saying that that lady's country could not be seen for the fog which always enveloped it.

A RECIPE FOR YOUTH.

The Queen is credited with following an old Dutch custom which is supposed to be a cure for jaded nerves and one of the best skin tonics known. It is a lemon bath, prepared as follows: Cut five or six lemons into slices, and leave them to soak in a basin of water for about half an hour. Then, when the ordinary bath is ready, pour in the lemon water and stir vigorously. Simple, isn't it?

KEEN YOUNG RIDERS.

Both the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary are hunting for the first time this season.

Prince John is also a keen little horseman, and it is said he particularly loves to be present in the Royal riding school on those somewhat noisy and exciting occasions when the grooms are accuetoming the Royal carriage horses to bands, salutes, cheering crowds, and so on. He has his own ponies, though they do not always satisfy him, apparently, for rumour has it that more than once he has "commandeered" Princess Mary's hunters and his eldest brother's polo ponies.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S SYMPATHY.

A charming story is told of Queen Alexandra's sympathy for those in need. A few years ago, when she was at Marlborough House, Her Majesty noticed a young girl waiting with some sewing she had been doing for a member of the household. The Queen spoke to the girl, and greatly admired the beauty of her work. While talking to her she learnt the girl's story. It was a sad one, telling of an invalid mother whose sole support was the girl herself. Incidentally the little seamstress bewailed the fact that she could not afford a machine, which would help her so much with her work. On leaving her Queen Alexandra at once gave orders that nourishing things should be sent to the invalid, and on Christmas morning the girl was delightfully surprised by the receipt of a sewing machine bearing the written message, "A Christmas Gift from Alexandra."

VISCOUNT CLIVE.

The coming of age of Viscount Clive on Tuesday and the festivities at Powis Castle in honour of the event link up the name of a very promising young man with the creator of our Indian Empire. Lord Clive is the eldest son of the fourth Earl of Powis. The first Lord Clive came of a very old Shropshire family; he was, even in his school days, a better fighter than a scholar and so his people packed him off to India in the service of "John Company." Penniless and disappointed he sought to get rid of his life but twice the pistol missed fire, and Clive lived to win the Battle of Plassey and establish our military supremacy in India just as he some years later laid the foundations of our civil administration. India has produced men of heroic stature; and Clive takes his place, notwithstanding his shortcomings, among the greatest of them. It was the second Baron who was created Earl Powis, having married Henrietta, sister of George. the last Herbert, Earl of Powis.

THE PRINCE'S RUSSIAN VISIT.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Russia, foreshadowed several weeks ago, will probably take place next Easter. He will stay with the Czar and Czarina at the magnificent Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, and will afterwards visit some of the more interesting places in the country. At the present moment the King is giving some attention to the provision of a suitable home for His Royal Highness, and Park House, Sandringham, is mentioned as the most likely residence. This charming little place stands just inside the park, not far from the famous Norwich Gates, and is now occupied by Sir William Carington. The Prince will retain his suite of rooms at Buckingham Palace for some time, though eventually York House will become his town residence.

"DONT'S" FOR HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

"A few hints from an old hand" it offered in the form of two attractive little books, "Dont's for Wives," and "Donts for husbands," by Blanche Ebbutt (Gale and Hancock, Ltd. Price, 1s. each). The author gives some very good advice to women on how to avoid discord on financial matters, on jealousy and household management; and her sapient remarks to men cover quite as wide an area, though some of them are slightly superfluous. Such as "Don't try to dress your wife in the fashions of ten years ago", and again "Don't flourish a grimy handkerchief about because you have forgotton to take a clean one out of your drawer." The little volumes, however, are full of common sense.

LATEST TANGO MADNESS.

Miss Florence Eisendrath was married on Nov. 18, says the *New Work World*, to L. Montenore Stein on the Art Floor at the Blackstone Hotel. Some said it was the finest "tango wedding" in history. At the sound of the wedding march a couple were seen dancing at the head of the roped-off aisle. They rushed forward and backward as though wings were on their heels. They were not awed by the solemn strains of the music. They were Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing "The Castle Walk." Close behind, the bridal couple and their attendants followed

PRIZE COMPETITION

FOR LADY READERS OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WE have decided to present a valuable SEWING MACHINE from the workshops of the famous SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the lady who forwards us by JANUARY 10th, 1914, the largest number of coupons taken from the daily issues of the "Bombay Gazette." The coupon will appear every day, and the final result will be published in our issue of January 14th. The first coupon will be found below.

The machine which will be handed to the winner of the competition is a 5 DRAWER DROP HEAD CABINET of the latest design, and the value of it is Rs. 165. The machine may be seen at the offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Coupons may be sent in at once, but none will be accepted after the last postal delivery on JANUARY 10TH.

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Name of competitor (*Miss or Mrs.*)_____

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This coupon must be forwarded in an unmutilated condition to reach the "Bombay Gazette" Office by January 10th, 1914, at the latest.

Envelopes containing coupons must be addressed:
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with the words "Prize Coupon Competition" on the outside.

LADY'S AFRICAN JOURNEY.

Miss Gertrude M. Benham, in a letter dated from s.s. Gascon, Mozambique Channel, October 27, gives a short account of a remarkable journey made by her across Africa.

She left England in October, 1912, for Forcados, and proceeded up the Niger to Baro and by train to Kano. From there, on foot, she travelled in the begining of December to Bauchi, Yola, and across the frontier into Cameroon and thence to Mongoremba on the Ubangi river, where she had to take a boat to Irebu on the Congo, as there were no roads.

Proceeding by Mbarara into German East Africa she went to Kigari and on to Lake Kivu. She came down the lake in a native canoe, and then went on foot to Lake Tanganyika. She continued her journey by steamer and on foot to Lake Nyasa. From Lake Nayasa the lady explorer travelled on foot to Mlanje Road, where her camp life ended and she took train and river boat to Chinde.

Miss Benham travelled with only a cookboy and seven porters, and was absolutely unarmed, and she writes that, except for a few worries with porters, she had no annoyance of any sort and remained quite free from fever.

WHITE GLOVES.

Is it a sign of growing prosperity or only of advancing extravagance that so many London women are wearing white kid gloves in the morning, asks a lady correspondent in the *British Weekly*. If the sun peeps out after breakfast, the suburban resident who has planned a round of shopping in Oxford-street takes a pair of white gloves from her drawer. They will look grey and soiled when she returns in the afternoon, but other pairs are ready to take their place, for the well-dressed woman seems to have an inexhaustible supply. Watch the crowd at any of the drapers'even before luncheon, and you will see that white gloves are the rule rather than the exception. In the fashion letter of a newspaper of 1887 I lately read the sentence, "For library and shopping expeditions plain woollen gloves will suffice." Perhaps owing to the unusual warmth of the season I have not noticed a single pair of woollen gloves on anybody's hands this autumn.

BISHOP ON FASHIONS.

The Bishop of Carlisle, who has just returned to his diocese after a visit to London, has delivered himself of the following criticism: "I do not think that ever in my life I have been so startled with the silliness of fashion as during the last two weeks. It baffles me when I see men and women dressing as they do.

"I was sitting on an auto omnibus in Piccadilly Circus when a woman passed with a thing" (meaning a plume) "eighteen inches long in her toque—or whatever it is called. I thought: "If you could only know how silly and stupid you look, you would never put a thing like that on again.'"

THE INQUISITIVE CHILD.

A speaker at a Cardiff meeting told the following story about the inquisitiveness of children. Paterfamilias, pestered by inquiries, at length rebuked his offspring, saying he never asked his father so many questions. "I suppose not," retorted the young hopeful; "if you had you would have been able to answer more of mine."

Three thousand women employed in the packing of oranges for the export trade went on strike at Castellon, in Spain, in mail weeks.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL WAR

TROUBLE OVER DECISION OF CABINET MEMBERS' WIVES.

Feeling between the wives of the members of the House of Representatives and the wives of the Cabinet members has become so bitter, says the *Daily Mail*, that a serious situation exists—so serious, in fact that it has aroused the anxiety of the Administration leaders, including President Wilson himself.

The trouble has been brewing ever since the wives of the members of Mr Wilson's Cabinet announced last May that on account of the great number of members of the House they had decided not to call on the wives of the Representatives. Senators' wives were not included in this "ban." That made it worse; and so did the refusal of Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice-President, to omit the Congressional calls. Mrs. Marshall called on every Congressional lady before her husband had been much more than six months in office.

Indignation in the Texas delegation in the House became acute recently, when the wife of Representative Slayden learned, by direct question and answer, that Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture, who had been her friend for years, considered herself bound by the May agreement not to visit Mrs. Slayden. The ladies of the Texas delegation have met and decided not to call on the Cabinet ladies and it is reported that the Congressional Club, composed of the wives of both, Representatives and Senators, will not give the usual reception in honour of the Cabinet members' wives and daughters.

ABOUT MRS. KEMBLE.

Many stories of well-known men and women appear in the Hon. Sir Edward Chandos Leigh's entertaining volume "Bar, Bat, and Bit," just published by John Murray (7s. 6d. net). A friend asked Sir Edward to try and get the famous actress's autograph for a charity. He happened to be with his wife at a Monday Pop, and saw her there:

My wife suggested that I should ask her to dine with us I went across and said, "Mrs. Kemble, may I have your autograph for a friend of mine?" "I never give by autograph," was her abrupt reply. "Well," I said, "my wife wants to know if you will dine with us quietly." Again she answered, "I never dine out." "Oh" I said, "but I see two old friends of yours here, Robert Browning and George Venables. I will ask them to meet you." "Not for all the Brownings and Venables in the world," was the reply.

It is pleasant, however, to learn that next day Mrs. Kemble wrote Sir Edward a letter apologising for her rudeness, and saying that she had really made a rule never to dine out.

Another anecdote about Mrs. Kemble may be quoted. She was once taken into dinner at Dean Stanley's by the great Dr. Liddell, who as they descended the stairs made the banal remark, "What beautiful weather we are having!" whereupon she turned on him with those rolling eyes and said, "I expected a more original remark from the great Dean of Christ Church." This so confounded the poor Dean that he never uttered a single word all through that dinner!

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And I am rich in having such a jewel,
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The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.

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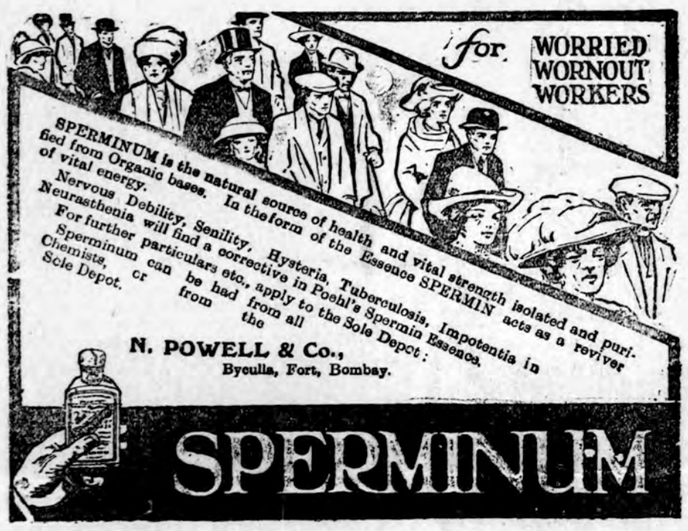

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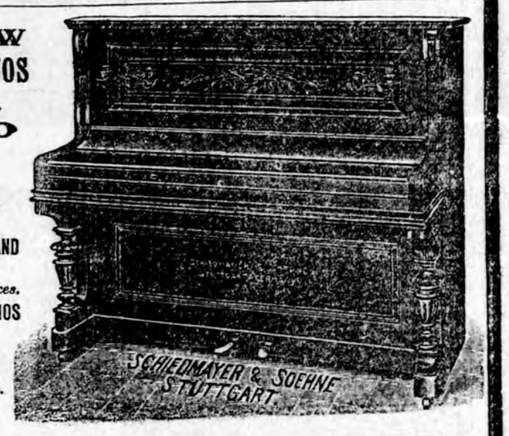

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING
from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER
is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.
Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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